



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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No. 52] NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 23—DECEMBER 29, 2007, SATURDAY/PAUSA 2—PUSHA 8, 1929

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पुस्तक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए संविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय
(विधि कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3596.—केंद्रीय सरकार, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973(1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत के राजपत्र में 7 नवंबर, 1992 को प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 488 तारीख 8 अक्टूबर, 1992 द्वारा अपर लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाने पर सर्वश्री जे. सी. सतपुरे और एच. वी. मेहता, को मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय में भारत संघ या केंद्रीय सरकार के किसी विभाग या कार्यालय द्वारा या उसके विरुद्ध सभी दंडिक मामलों का जिसके अंतर्गत सभी दंडिक रिट याचिकाएं, दंडिक अपीलें, दंडिक पुनरीक्षण दंडिक निर्देश और दंडिक आवेदन भी हैं, संचालन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस शर्त के अधीन कि श्री जे. सी. सतपुरे, और एच. वी. मेहता, अधिवक्ता तीन वर्ष की विस्तारित अवधि के दौरान भारत संघ या केंद्रीय सरकार के किसी विभाग या केंद्रीय सरकार के किसी कार्यालय के विरुद्ध ऊपर निर्दिष्ट किसी दंडिक मामले में मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय में उपसजात नहीं होंगे, 18 अक्टूबर 2007 से दो वर्ष की अतिरिक्त

अवधि के लिए या अगले आदेश तक इनमें से जो भी पूर्वतर हो की नियुक्ति की अवधि का विस्तार करती है।

[फा. सं. 23(2)/2007- न्यायिक]

एम. ए. खान युसुफी, संयुक्त सचिव और सरकारी काउंसिलर

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2007

S. O. 3596.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973(2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby extends the term of appointment of S/Sri J.C. Satpute and H. V. Mehta, Advocates as Additional Public Prosecutors, having been appointed as such vide notification number GSR 488 dated the 8th October, 1992, published in the Gazette of India dated 7th November, 1992 for the purpose of conducting all criminal cases including criminal writ petitions, criminal appeals, criminal revisions, criminal references and criminal applications by or against the Union of India or any Department or Office of the Central Government, in the High Court of Judicature at Mumbai,

with effect from 18th October, 2007 for a further period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier, subject to the condition that S./Shri J.C. Satpure and H.V. Mehta, Advocates shall not appear against the Union of India or any Department or Office of the Central Government in any criminal case referred to above in the High Court of Judicature at Mumbai during the extended period of two years.

[F. No. 23(2)/2007- Judl.]

M. A. KHAN YUSUFI, Jt. Secy. & GC

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3597.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973(1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, तुरंत प्रभाव से सर्वश्री किरन किशन कपूर, मिर्जा रशिद बेग और के. बी. राव अधिवक्ता को मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार के मामलों के संचालन के लिए अपर लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्ति के समापन परिणामस्वरूप भारत सरकार के विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय (विधि कार्य विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 2039 तारीख 11 जून 2005, का. आ. 2089, 7 अगस्त, 2005 और का. आ. 4920 तारीख 23 दिसंबर, 2006 को उन बातों के सिवाय जिन्हें ऐसे विखंडन से पूर्व किया गया था या किए जाने से लोप किया गया था विखंडन करती है।

[फा. सं. 23(2)/2007-न्यायिक]

एम. ए. खान युसुफी, संयुक्त सचिव और सरकारी काउंसलर

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2007

S. O. 3597.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government, consequent upon the termination of S/Shri Kiran Krishan Kapoor, Mirza Rashid Baig and K.B. Rao, Advocates as Additional Public Prosecutors for conducting the Central Government cases before the High Court of Judicature at Mumbai with immediate effect, hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs) numbers S. O. 2039 dated the 11th June, 2005, S.O. 2089 dated the 7th August, 2005 and S.O. 4920 dated the 23rd December, 2006, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such rescission.

[F. No. 23(2)/2007-Judl.]

M.A. KHAN YUSUFI, Jt. Secy. & GC

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3598.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, संलग्न अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित बैंकों/वित्तीय

संस्थाओं के सूचीबद्ध शाखाओं/कार्यालयों को, जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :

क्रम सं.	बैंक/बीमा कंपनी का नाम	शाखाओं/कार्यालयों की संख्या
1.	इण्डियन बैंक	13
2.	विजया बैंक	19
3.	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर	01
4.	कापॉरेशन बैंक	207
5.	सेण्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	26
6.	यूको बैंक	125
7.	बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	92
8.	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला	06
9.	इलाहाबाद बैंक	05
10.	इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (आईडीबीआई)	03
कुल		497

[फा. सं. 11016/5/2007-हिन्दी]

रमेशबाबू अणियेरी, संयुक्त निदेशक (राजभाषा)

राजभाषा नियम 1976 के नियम 10(4) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित किए गए कार्यालयों/शाखाओं की सूची

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र—नई दिल्ली

1. इंडियन बैंक
117, राम विहार, आनन्द विहार, दिल्ली-110092
2. इंडियन बैंक
प्लॉट नं.9, पॉकेट 8-बी, सेक्टर-15, रोहिणी,
दिल्ली-110085
3. इंडियन बैंक
सी-42, कृष्णा नगर (सवर्ण सिनेमा के सामने) मेन
रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110051
4. इंडियन बैंक
तिहाड़ जेल, सेंट्रल जेल परिसर, जेल रोड, माया पुरी
पोस्ट, दिल्ली-110064
5. इंडियन बैंक
प्लॉट 76, कमर्शियल मार्केट, सेक्टर-5, राजेन्द्र नगर,
साहिबाबाद, गाजियाबाद-201005 (उ.प्र.)
6. गौड़ ग्रीन सिटी
प्लॉट एन.आई.ए., ब्लॉक-बी, वैभव खण्ड, इंदिरापुरम,
गाजियाबाद-201010 (उ.प्र.)

7. इंडियन बैंक,
ए-12-ए, सेक्टर-19, नोएडा, गौतमबुद्धनगर-201301
(उ.प्र.)
8. इंडियन बैंक,
एस-153, सेक्टर-50, नोएडा, गौतमबुद्ध नगर-201303
(उ.प्र.)
9. इंडियन बैंक,
डी-41, सेक्टर-59, सोसाइटी फ्लैट्स, नोएडा, गौतमबुद्ध
नगर-201307 (उ.प्र.)
10. इंडियन बैंक,
एस-7, गामा शॉपिंग मॉल, सेक्टर-गामा-ई, जगत फॉर्म,
ग्रेटर नोएडा, गौतमबुद्ध नगर-201308 (उ.प्र.)
11. इंडियन बैंक,
सेंट जोसेफ हॉस्पिटल, मरियम नगर, नन्दग्राम, मेरठ रोड,
गाजियाबाद-201303 (उ.प्र.)
12. इंडियन बैंक,
जी-3, विपुल ऑर्चर्ड स्क्वायर, ब्लॉक-बी, सुशांत लोक,
गुडगांव-122002 (हरियाणा)
13. इंडियन बैंक,
जी ए-4,5,7,8, भूतल रहेजा स्क्वायर, आई.एम.टी.
मानेसर, गुडगांव-122050, (हरियाणा)

**विजया बैंक
प्रधान कार्यालय
राजभाषा प्रभाग
बेंगलूर**

1. विजया बैंक,
कुंडली-8315, एससीओ सं. 36, एचएसआईडीसी
कमर्शियल कंप्लेक्स, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया,
कुंडली-131 028 सोनीपत जिला (हरियाणा),
2. विजया बैंक,
करनाल-8314, एससीओ सं. 223, भू-तल सेक्टर-12,
भाग-1, करनाल-132 001 (हरियाणा)
3. विजया बैंक,
पश्चिम विहार-6045, सी-68, एलआईसी कॉलोनी
पश्चिम विहार, नई दिल्ली-110 087
4. विजया बैंक,
अशोक मार्ग-7017, अशोका होटल, बिल्डिंग,
भिलवारा-311 001, (राजस्थान)
5. विजया बैंक,
7018, सं.5, जी-1, आर.सी.व्यास कॉलोनी,
भिलवारा-311 001 (राजस्थान)
6. विजया बैंक,
सं.648, हिरण मगरी-7081, लेक पैलेस, सेक्टर-13,
उदयपुर-313 002 (राजस्थान)

7. विजया बैंक,
इंदिरापुरम-7145, प्लॉट सं. 69, अहिंसा खंड II, इंदिरापुरम,
गाजियाबाद जिला-201 010 (उ.प्र.)
8. विजया बैंक,
हापुड़-7147, मेन मार्केट, एनएच रोड-24, नेहरू चौक
के पास, नगर पालिका परिषद के सामने, हापुड़,
पीओ- गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)
9. विजया बैंक,
हजारीबाग-8410, आदर्श बाजार, मालवीय मार्ग, झंडा
चौक, हजारीबाग-825 301 (झारखंड)
10. विजया बैंक,
रामगढ़-8411, शिवम टावर्स, थाना चौक, रामगढ़ कैंट,
जिला-हजारीबाग, झारखंड-829 112
11. विजया बैंक,
बिलासपुर-7608, आदित्य कांप्लेक्स, देवकी नंदन चौक
के पास, तिलकनगर, बिलासपुर-495 001 (छत्तीसगढ़)
12. विजया बैंक,
भिलाई-7609, 28-29 कमर्शियल-सह-रेसिडेंशियल
कांप्लेक्स, मोतीलाल नेहरू नगर (पूर्व),
भिलाई-490 020 दुर्ग जिला, (छत्तीसगढ़)
13. विजया बैंक,
मुद्रा पेटिका-9626, बी-684/1, ए सी प्लाजा,
लाजपतनगर, मुरादाबाद (उ.प्र.)
14. विजया बैंक,
सिविल लाइन्स इलाहाबाद-7146, 124/3 एफएफ, एम.
जी.रोड, सिविल लाइन्स, इलाहाबाद (उ.प्र.)-211 001
15. विजया बैंक-7183, थियोसोफिकल सोसाइटी कामछा,
वाराणसी-221 001 (उ.प्र.)
16. विजया बैंक,
सीतापुर-7150, रोडवेज बस स्टैंड के सामने,
सीतापुर-261 001 सीतापुर-जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश)
17. विजया बैंक,
एसएमई मुरादाबाद-7151, सोनकपुर, कांत रोड,
मुरादाबाद-244 001 (उत्तर प्रदेश)
18. विजया बैंक,
शाहजहांपुर-7149, लाल इमली के पास चौराह,
शाहजहांपुर-उ.प्र.-242 001
19. विजया बैंक,
मिर्जापुर-7148, चौबे तोला, मिर्जापुर-231 001 (उ.प्र.)

**स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर
प्रधान कार्यालय,
जयपुर**

कार्यालय जिसे राजभाषा नियम 1976 के नियम 10 (4) के
अन्तर्गत राजपत्र में अधिसूचित करना है।

ट्रेड फाइनेंस सेन्ट्रल प्रोसेसिंग सेल, जयपुर
कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक

1. नई दिल्ली, लोधी काम्प्लेक्स,
ब्लॉक-11, भूमि तल, सी जी ओ काम्प्लेक्स, फेज I,
लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 003
2. सिकन्दरपुर:
ए-2/8, कुतुब प्लाजा के सामने, डीएलएफ एन्क्लेव,
फेज I, सिकन्दरपुर-122 002 जिला-गुडगांव (हरियाणा)
3. गुडगांव:
एस सी एफ 87-88, शॉपिंग एरिया, सेक्टर-14
गुडगांव-122 001 (हरियाणा)
4. फरीदाबाद:
1, जी 47-बी पी, एन आई टी, मेन एस स्टैण्ड के
सामने, फरीदाबाद-121 001 (हरियाणा)
5. तिलक नगर:
13/14 भूमि तल, तिलक नगर, ओल्ड मार्केट,
तिलक नगर, दिल्ली-110 018
6. शालीमार बाग, ए एम-10, शालीमार बाग,
नई दिल्ली-110 088
7. वसंत कुंज:
ऑफिस सं. 104, पहली मंजिल, सेक्टर बी, पॉकेट 8
एवं 9 सीएससी, वसंत कुंज, नई दिल्ली-110 070
8. मारुति कुंज:
1535, बी टाइप, मारुति कुंज, भोण्डसी ग्राम,
हरियाणा-122 102
9. आवास वित्त शाखा:
सं. 13 व 14, पहली मंजिल, तिलक नगर ओल्ड मार्केट,
तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली-110 018
10. ए. आर. एम. बी,
फ्लैट सं. 101-108 पहली मंजिल, विक्रांत टावर्स,
राजेन्द्र प्लेस, नई दिल्ली-110 008
11. ओवरसीज:
एम-93, द्वितीय तल, कनाट सर्कस,
नई दिल्ली-110 001
12. राजेन्द्र प्लेस:
फ्लैट सं. 101-108 पहली मंजिल, विक्रांत टावर्स,
राजेन्द्र प्लेस, नई दिल्ली-110 008
13. जनकपुरी, डीसी
एसआईसी, डीओ-III बिल्डिंग, जीवन प्रवाह टावर,
जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली-110 058
14. आसफअली रोड:
भूमि तल, एल आई सी ऑफ इंडिया, लक्ष्मी इंश्योरेन्स
बिल्डिंग, आसफअली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 002
15. महावीर नगर:
5-4/65 ए, महावीर नगर, नई दिल्ली-110 018
16. नोएडा-सेक्टर 31,
सी-1/9, सेक्टर-31, नोएडा-201 301,
जिला-गौतमबुद्ध नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश)
17. शालीमार बाग-बी डी, ब्लॉक,
गुडले पब्लिक स्कूल के पास, बी डी ब्लॉक,
शालीमार बाग, नई दिल्ली-110 058
18. कबीर नगर:
बीटल हाउस, 100 फीट रोड ए-17 कबीर नगर,
शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110 032
19. जी टी वी इन्क्लेव:
नूतन विद्या मंदिर, जी टी वी इन्क्लेव, दिल्ली-110 093
20. गुडगांव-सेक्टर 31,
एससीओ 41/42/43 सेक्टर 31, गुडगांव-122 001
(हरियाणा)
21. पंजाबी बाग:
प्लॉट नं. 41, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, नार्थ वेस्ट एवेन्यू,
क्लब रोड, पंजाबी बाग, नई दिल्ली-110 026
22. लाजपत नगर:
प्लॉट नं. 100, ब्लॉक-ई, लाजपत नगर,
नई दिल्ली-110 024
23. सुशांतलोक : ग्राउंड फ्लोर, टावर "बी" मिलेनियम
प्लाजा, सेक्टर-27, सुशांतलोक, गुडगांव (हरियाणा)
122002
24. गुडगांव, सेक्टर 10ए:
मीनाक्षी पब्लिक स्कूल, खांडसा रोड, सेक्टर-10 ए,
गुडगांव (हरियाणा) 122001
25. वसुन्धरा-गाजियाबाद:
सेक्टर 14, अर्वाचीन पब्लिक स्कूल, वसुन्धरा,
गाजियाबाद (उ. प्र.) 201012
26. पटपड़गंज:
प्लेटो पब्लिक स्कूल, आई पी एक्स्टेंशन, पटपड़गंज,
प्रीत विहार, नई दिल्ली-110092
27. अशोक विहार:
गुरु अंगद पब्लिक स्कूल, अशोक विहार, फेज I,
दिल्ली-110052
28. द्वारका:
डब्ल्यू जेड, 59 बी, भू-तल, पालम गांव,
नई दिल्ली-110045
29. नोएडा-सुमित्रा हास्पिटल,
ए, 119 ए, सेक्टर 35, नोएडा-201 301
जिला-गौतम बुद्ध नगर, (उ.प्र.)
30. नारायणा:
ई-42, नारायणा मेन रोड, नारायणा, नई दिल्ली-110028

31. इंदिरापुरम् :
जी एच सी, न्याय खण्ड प्रथम, एन एच-24, इंदिरापुरम्,
गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)
32. घेवरा :
खसरा नं 581/2 मेन नरेला रोड, घेवरा गांव,
दिल्ली-110081
33. राजौरी गार्डन:
जे-12/20, राजौरी गार्डन, नई दिल्ली-110027
34. के. जी. मार्ग :
जीवन प्रकाश बिल्डिंग, 25, कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली-110001
35. बरवाला:
87/1, बरवाला गांव, मेन बवाना रोड, बरवाला,
दिल्ली-110032
36. रिटेल हब :
सं 101-104, मोतहा बिल्डिंग, भीकाजी कॉमा प्लेस,
नई दिल्ली-110066
37. वैशाली :
अजनारा बिल्डिंग, सेक्टर-4, वैशाली, गाजियाबाद
(उ.प्र.) 201010
38. नजफगढ़ :
शिवाजी मार्ग, 4 रतिराम मार्ग, नजफगढ़, नई
दिल्ली-110043
39. सेवा शाखा:
फ्लेट सं 210-211, द्वितीय तल, कंपिटेन्ट हाउस, "एफ"
ब्लॉक, कर्नाट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली-110001
40. एल आई सी हब :
एफ 14, फ्लेट सं 116, प्रथम तल, कंपिटेन्ट हाउस,
कर्नाट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली-110001
41. मुद्रा तिजोरी-दिल्ली डब्ल्यू जेड, जी-4/1, जी-5ए,
मेन नजफगढ़ रोड, महावीर नगर, नई दिल्ली-110018
42. मुद्रा तिजोरी- गुडगांव :
सेक्टर 31, एस सी ओ, 41/43, आधार तल, गुडगांव
(हरियाणा) 122001
43. कुण्डली :
31 माइल्स स्टोन, जीटी करनाल रोड, चोपड़ा फिलिंग
स्टेशन के पीछे, कुण्डली, जिला-सोनीपत
(हरियाणा)-131028
44. कार्पोरेशन बैंक:
एम बी सं. 7/9/891 अशोक सर्किल जवाहर रोड, कोय्पल
45. कार्पोरेशन बैंक:
एम आई जी-3 महाबालेश्वर एनेक्स मेन रोड नवनगर,
हुबली
46. कार्पोरेशन बैंक:
भूमि तल टी एस सं. 251, मेन रोड ब्याडगि, जिला-हावेरी
47. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (652):
भुगतान व प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (पीपीसी) रल्लारम मेमोरियल
बिल्डिंग सं. 30, दूसरा क्रॉस, प्रथम तल, सीएसआई
कंपाउंड, मिशन रोड, बेंगलूर-560001
राज्य-कर्नाटक
48. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (656):
संख्या 75, 14वाँ क्रॉस, I ब्लॉक, आर. टी. नगर,
बेंगलूर-560 032
राज्य-कर्नाटक
49. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (702):
भूमि तल, सं. 594, एच.एम.टी लेआउट, नरसीपुरा,
विद्यारण्यपुरा, मेन रोड, बेंगलूर-560 097
राज्य-कर्नाटक
50. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (703):
न्यू टाउन, सं. 99, भूमि तल, पहली मेन रोड, एचआईजी,
'ए' सेक्टर यलहंका न्यू टाउन बेंगलूर-500064
राज्य-कर्नाटक
51. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (713):
भूमि तल, 457/सी आईडीएल होम टाउनशिप पट्टागोरे,
सी.एम.सी. रोड राजराजेश्वरी नगर, बेंगलूर-560098
राज्य-कर्नाटक
52. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (714):
भूमि तल, राइट विंग संख्या 6, I स्टेज, I फेज बी.टी.एम.
ले आउट, बनेरघट्टा रोड, बेंगलूर-560076
राज्य-कर्नाटक
53. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (746):
भूमि तल, संख्या 182, पांचवाँ मेन, 50 फीट रोड,
अवलहल्ली एक्स्टेंशन, बनशंकरी III स्टेज, गिरिनगर,
बेंगलूर-560085, राज्य-कर्नाटक
54. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (759):
भूमि तल, इंडियन ऑइल पेट्रोल पम्प के पास बी. एच.
रोड एन. एच. 206, तिप्पूर, तिप्पूर-572201
राज्य-कर्नाटक
55. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (765):
सं. 36, भूमि तल सर्विस रोड, बेल्लारी मेन रोड,
गंगानगर बेंगलूर-560032 राज्य-कर्नाटक
56. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (773):
पीपल्स एजुकेशन सोसाईटी कॉलेज कैंपस, बीएसके
पहला स्टेज बनशंकरी, बेंगलूर-560 050
राज्य-कर्नाटक
57. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (812):
"जीवन ज्योति" एलआईसी ऑफ इंडिया
डी ओ-II, बीडीए काम्प्लेक्स के पीछे,
17वाँ 'ए' क्रॉस, इंदिरानगर,
II, स्टेज, बेंगलूर-560 038,
राज्य-कर्नाटक

58. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (813):
नोवल सॉफ्टवेयर डेवलपमेंट (आई) लि.,
भूमि तल, 49/1/3/7, 7वाँ माइल
ए. एम. इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट,
होसूर रोड, बेंगलूर-560 068
राज्य-कर्नाटक
59. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (835):
मोटोरोला इंडिया इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि.,
66/1, प्लॉट सं. 5
बागमने टेक पार्क, सी. वी. रामन नगर,
बेंगलूर-560 098,
राज्य-कर्नाटक
60. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (837):
वी-4, प्रथम तल,
कियोनिक्स मेन रोड,
इलेक्ट्रानिक सिटी,
बेंगलूर-560 080
राज्य-कर्नाटक
61. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (834):
खुदरा आस्ति हब
सं. 30, दूसरा तल,
रल्लारम मेमोरियल बिल्डिंग,
प्रीयदर्शिनी हैण्डलूमस के ऊपर,
सी एस आई काम्पाउंड मिशन रोड,
बेंगलूर-560 027
राज्य-कर्नाटक
62. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (866):
सं. 97, 98 कोथनूर, मेन रोड,
नृपतुंगा नगर,
आरबीआई लेआउट,
जे. पी. नगर, 7वाँ फेस,
बेंगलूर-560 078
राज्य-कर्नाटक
63. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (867):
सं. 1605, I मेन, 12/13 क्रॉस,
वीकेएस मैशन, बीएसएनएल के सामने,
जीवन बीमा नगर, मेन रोड,
बेंगलूर-560 008
राज्य-कर्नाटक
64. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (879):
सं. 79, मस्जिद के सामने,
एस. एम. रोड, फ्रेजर टाउन,
बेंगलूर-560 005
राज्य-कर्नाटक

65. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (881):
भूमि तल, विष्णु कांफ्लेक्स,
लक्ष्मी ग्रेनाइट इंडस्ट्रीज के पास,
सर्जापुर रोड, अत्तिबेले-562107
राज्य-कर्नाटक
66. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (909):
पहला तल, पुलिस चौकी के पीछे,
बिडदी मेन रोड,
बिडदी-562109
राज्य-कर्नाटक

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67. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (95):
3/1, नागश्री निलयम
मेन बाजार,
बेल्लुगुप्पा-515741
राज्य-आन्ध्र प्रदेश
68. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (108):
एच. सं. 12-108,
मेन रोड,
तूप्रान-502334
राज्य-आन्ध्र प्रदेश
69. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (298):
जी. वी. रतनम् कांफ्लेक्स,
तिरुपति रोड,
सोमाला-517257
राज्य-आन्ध्र प्रदेश
70. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (137):
5-37, प्रथम तल,
खांदी रोड,
शंकरपल्ली-501203
राज्य-आन्ध्र प्रदेश
71. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (254):
मेन रोड,
पेनुमूर-517126
राज्य-आन्ध्र प्रदेश
72. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (412):
आदोनी आर्ट्स एण्ड साइन्स कॉलेज कैंपस,
एम्मिंगनूर रोड,
आदोनी-518302
राज्य-आन्ध्र प्रदेश
73. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (557):
ए.जी.के. बिल्डिंग 37, गाँधी रोड,
तिरुपति-517501
राज्य-आन्ध्र प्रदेश

74. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (660)
सं. 1-71, एस. बी.पी. रोड
रंगमपेट, हनमकोन्डा
वारंगल-506007
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
75. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (685)
भूमि तल
8-2-163, एल आई सी बिल्डिंग
वैरा रोड खम्मम्-507001
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
76. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (775)
भूमि तल,
डी. सं. 2-10-1086
ज्योति नगर
सेंट जॉन्स स्कूल रोड
करीमनगर-575002
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
77. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (524)
वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा
हाउस संख्या 5-9-112, पहली मंजिल
सूर्या चम्बर्स
तेलुगु यूनिवर्सिटी के सामने
नामपल्ली, हैदराबाद-500001
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
78. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (590)
वाणिज्यिक एवं वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा
8-2-248/ए, रोड सं. 3
बंजारा हिल्स, हैदराबाद-500034
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
79. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (591)
वाणिज्यिक एवं वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा
468, जुबिली हिल्स, हैदराबाद-500033
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
80. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (623)
विशेषीकृत वाणिज्यिक एवं वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा
12-13, 483/33,
प्लॉट सं. 3, सर्वे संख्या 175/1,
स्ट्रीट संख्या 1, तारनाका
सिकंद्राबाद-500017
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
81. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (635)
प्लॉट सं. 220, गनरॉक एनक्लेव
सिख रोड, मनोविकासनगर
बोवेनपल्ली सिकंद्राबाद-500009
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
82. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (670)
प्रथम तल, डी. सं. 2/ए,
एम आई जी (581), कम्युनिटी हाल के पास
संजीव रेड्डी नगर, हैदराबाद-500038
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
83. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (671)
अष्टलक्ष्मी देवालयम् के बगल में
रोड नं. 7, वासवी कालोनी, दिलसुखनगर
हैदराबाद
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
84. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (643)
प्लॉट सं. 196बी
शिवम् रोड
नई नल्लकुंटा
हैदराबाद-500044
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
85. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (770)
प्लॉट सं. 258
विवेकानंद नगर कॉलोनी
मेन रोड, एबी से आगे,
कुक्कटपल्ली
हैदराबाद-500072
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
86. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (291)
गुन्टकल रोड
उर्वकोन्डा-515812
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
87. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (299)
2.139, ताडपत्री रोड
बथलपल्ली-515661
राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
88. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (407)
डी. सं. 1/22,
चित्तकुंटा-516172
मैदुपुर से होकर राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश,
89. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (301)
डी. सं. 3-80/1 मेन रोड,
ऐलापुर-503 246
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राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
90. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (253)
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91. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (34)
11-458, प्रथम तल, डा. पे. सं. 40
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92. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (36)
डी. सं. 9-2-295,
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डा. पे. सं. 1, रायदुर्ग-515 865
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93. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (156)
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7-7-71, वसवी धर्मशाला रोड
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94. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (51)
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95. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (186)
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96. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (183)
डी. सं. 5-5-80, प्रथम तल
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राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
97. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (48)
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98. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (136)
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सुल्तान बाजार, बड़ी चौड़ी
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99. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (276)
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102. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (002)
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डाक पेटी सं. 11
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103. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (128)
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104. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (179)
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राज्य : कर्नाटक
105. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (082)
जी. एल. कंप्लेक्स, मेन रोड
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राज्य : कर्नाटक
106. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (592)
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107. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (145)
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108. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (224)
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109. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (013)
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110. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (865)
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111. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (853)
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112. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (878)
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113. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (659)
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114. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (719)
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115. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (720)
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116. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (090)
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117. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (105)
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118. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (223)
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राज्य : केरल
119. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (230)
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120. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (237)
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121. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (265)
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पुत्तनकावु जंक्शन
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122. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (277)
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123. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (389)
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125. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (कैप्स) (519)
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126. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (561)
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127. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (611)
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128. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (614),
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129. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (672)
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130. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (697)
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131. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (699)
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132. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (724)
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133. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (726)
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134. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (728)
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135. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (973)
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136. कार्पोरेशन बैंक (893)
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137. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
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138. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
पंचकूला-II शाखा एस.सी.ओ-302 सैक्टर-9,
पंचकूला हरियाणा-134109
139. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
सोनीपत शाखा, बतरा पेट्रोल पम्प के पास
गीता भवन रोड, सोनीपत हरियाणा-131001
140. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
भिवानी शाखा प्लॉट नं.-227 हांसी रोड,
भिवानी हरियाणा-127021
141. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
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142. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
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हरियाणा-132114
143. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
मानेसर शाखा पॉल टॉवर, प्रथम तल
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144. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
शाहबाद शाखा, देवी मंदिर रोड खालसा शर्बत भवन के
सामने शाहबाद, मारकण्डा हरियाणा-136135
145. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
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146. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
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सिरसा हरियाणा-125005
147. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
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148. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
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149. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
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150. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
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151. कार्पोरेशन बैंक
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152. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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153. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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154. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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बगदादी गेट, फिरोजपुर, पंजाब-152001
155. कापेरिशन बैंक,
फरीदकोट शाखा, बी.बी.-438, कॉलेज रोड,
फरीदकोट, पंजाब-151203
156. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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157. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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158. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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159. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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160. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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161. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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162. कापेरिशन बैंक,
ए.बी. शाह आर्ट्स एवं साइंस कालेज के पास,
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163. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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164. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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165. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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166. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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167. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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168. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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169. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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170. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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171. कापेरिशन बैंक,
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172. वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा,
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जॉर्ज टाउन, इलाहाबाद-211002, उत्तर प्रदेश
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जिला-सांगली, (महाराष्ट्र)

यूको बैंक

भारत में राजपत्र में अधिसूचित कराए जाने हेतु
यूको बैंक की शाखाओं/कार्यालयों के
नाम एवं पता

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101. यूको बैंक,
नई दिल्ली, सेवा शाखा, भूमितल, 5 संसद मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली, पिन-110001
102. यूको बैंक,
एम सी यू, संसद मार्ग शाखा, 5 संसद मार्ग
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भद्र, अहमदाबाद शाखा, यूको बैंक भवन,
पोस्ट बाक्स-174, भद्र, अहमदाबाद (गुजरात),
पिन-380001
104. यूको बैंक,
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आश्रम रोड, अहमदाबाद (गुजरात), पिन-380009
105. यूको बैंक,
सेंट जेवियर्स, अहमदाबाद, प्लॉट नं. 1 और 2, मोतीनगर
कोऑपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी, 5, रोड क्रासिंग,
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106. यूको बैंक,
मेमनगर, अहमदाबाद शाखा, 5 एवं 6 शुभ डुप्लेक्स प्रथम
तल, नवनीत प्रेस के पास गुरुकुल रोड, मेमनगर, अहमदाबाद
(गुजरात), पिन-380052
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आर सी दत्त रोड, अलकापुरी, वडोदरा (गुजरात),
पिन-390007
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भरूच शाखा, शालीमार टॉकीज कंपाउन्ड, प्रथम तल,
स्टेशन रोड, भरूच (गुजरात) पिन-392001
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पिन-325202
110. यूको बैंक,
उदयपुर शाखा, पोस्ट बैग सं. 29, 126, बापू बाजार,
उदयपुर (राजस्थान) पिन-313001
111. यूको बैंक,
टोंक शाखा, श्री रामकृष्ण भवन, जवाहर बाजार,
टोंक (राजस्थान) पिन-314001
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भूपालपुरा, उदयपुरा शाखा, सेंट पॉल्स उच्चतर मध्य
विद्यालय, भूपालपुरा, उदयपुरा (राजस्थान)
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केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, कोटा शाखा, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के पास,
कोटा जंक्शन कोटा (राजस्थान) पिन-324002
114. यूको बैंक,
एम बी एस अस्पताल, कोटा शाखा, नयापुरा, कोटा
(राजस्थान) पिन-324001
115. यूको बैंक,
डीएवी कालेज, अजमेर शाखा, डी ए वी कालेज,
ब्यावर रोड, अजमेर (राजस्थान)

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अग्रणी बैंक कार्यालय, बिलासपुर, मेन बाजार,
बिलासपुर, (हिमाचल प्रदेश) पिन-174001
117. यूको बैंक,
ऊना शाखा, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के सामने,
पुराना तहसील बाजार, ऊना (हिमाचल प्रदेश)
पिन-174303
118. यूको बैंक,
पालमपुर शाखा, श्रीमती सत्यावती बुटेल मार्केटिंग काम्पलेक्स
गुरुद्वारा रोड, पालमपुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) पिन-176061

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कहलगांव शाखा, स्टेशन रोड, पोस्ट-
कहलगांव जिला-भागलपुर (बिहार)
120. यूको बैंक,
अग्रणी बैंक कार्यालय, बांका डोकानिया मार्केट, बांका,
जिला-बांका (बिहार) पिन-803 001
121. यूको बैंक,
जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि महाविद्यालय, इंदौर शाखा, जवाहर
लाल नेहरू कृषि महाविद्यालय, ओल्ड सीहोर रोड, इंदौर
(मध्य प्रदेश), पिन-452001
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देवास शाखा, डायमंड टॉवर, एबी रोड, देवास,
जिला-देवास (मध्य प्रदेश), पिन-455001

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सैनीपुरा शाखा, सैनी सीनियर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल, नजदीक
सुखपुरा चौक, सैनीपुरा, रोहतक (हरियाणा) पिन-124001
124. यूको बैंक,
हलवासिया विद्याविहार शाखा, रोहतक गेट, भिवानी
(हरियाणा) पिन-127 021

बरेली क्षेत्र

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डीकिलिंग टिबेटान कालोनी, सहस्रधारा रोड,
देहरादून, (उत्तराखंड) पिन-248001

बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया

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2. इंफोसिटी शाखा
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3. सातेज शाखा
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4. डुबुरी शाखा
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जिला-जाजपुर-755026, उड़ीसा
5. जयपुर शाखा
ग्राम व डाकघर-जयपुर, मेन रोड, जिला-कोरापुट-764001
उड़ीसा
6. कटक शाखा
नई सड़क, कटक-753001 उड़ीसा
7. गोपालपुर शाखा
प्रेस चौक, कटक-753010 उड़ीसा
8. रानीहाट शाखा
बज्र कबाटि रोड, कटक-753001 उड़ीसा
9. पारादीप शाखा
467, कार सेक्टर,
पारादीप पोर्ट जिला-जगतसिंहपुर-754142 उड़ीसा
10. भुवनेश्वर शाखा
129, अशोक नगर, यूनिट-II, जनपथ,
भुवनेश्वर-751009 उड़ीसा
11. शहीद नगर शाखा
ए/123, शहीद नगर,
भुवनेश्वर-751007 उड़ीसा
12. चन्दका इंडस्ट्रियल कॉम्पलेक्स शाखा
सेक्टर-ए, प्लॉट नं. 1030ए, चन्दका इंडस्ट्रियल संकुल, एन.
एच.-5, पोस्ट ऑफिस रसूलगढ़, भुवनेश्वर-751010 उड़ीसा
13. कपिल प्रसाद मार्केट कॉम्पलेक्स शाखा
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भुवनेश्वर-751002 उड़ीसा
14. खारवैल नगर शाखा
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भुवनेश्वर-751001 उड़ीसा
15. शैलश्री विहार शाखा
39, एचआईजी डुपलेक्स, शैलश्री विहार,
भुवनेश्वर-751021 उड़ीसा
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नबकलेकर रोड एरिया, ग्राण्ड रोड, पुरी-752001 उड़ीसा
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हमीरपुर रोड, सेक्टर-19, राउरकेला-769005 उड़ीसा
3. पटना अंचल
18. जहानाबाद शाखा
मुख्य सड़क, जहानाबाद-804408 बिहार

19. बिक्रमगंज शाखा
रेणु भवन, आरा-ससाराम रोड, बिक्रम गंज,
जिला-रोहतास-802212 बिहार
20. राजीव नगर शाखा
पो. ऑ. केसरी नगर, पटना-800025 बिहार
4. कर्नाटक अंचल
21. आर.पी.सी. लेआउट शाखा
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विजय नगर, बैंगलूर-560040 कर्नाटक
22. बोगादी II स्टेज शाखा,
नं. 6, परमेश्वरी कॉम्पलेक्स, न्यू कांतराजू रोड,
कृष्णमूर्ति लेआउट, मैसूर-570023 कर्नाटक
23. ज्ञान ज्योति नगर शाखा
नं. 2, 15 वॉ क्रास, उल्लाल मेन रोड,
मुन्नेश्वरा लेआउट, बैंगलूर-560056 कर्नाटक
24. शेषाद्रिपुरम शाखा
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शेषाद्रिपुरम, बैंगलूर-560020 कर्नाटक
25. एडसीएस लेआउट शाखा
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कुन्दलहळ्ळी, बैंगलूर-560037 कर्नाटक
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26. सैफई शाखा
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ग्राम व डाकखाना सैफई, जिला इटावा-206301
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के नजदीक, नई दिल्ली-110001
7. चंडीगढ़ अंचल
28. एम.जी.एफ प्लाजा शाखा
डी.एल.एफ फेस II, मैहरोली गुडगांव रोड,
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29. मानेसर शाखा
गांव एवं डाकखाना मानेसर, कासन रोड,
मानेसर बस स्टैंड के पास मानेसर,
जिला गुडगांव, हरियाणा
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30. सी.पी. मिशन कम्पाउन्ड शाखा
803/6, ग्वालियर रोड,
पी एण्ड टी कॉलोनी, झांसी-284003 उत्तर प्रदेश
31. महाराणा प्रताप इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज शाखा
एम.पी.ई.सी. मंधना कोठी, मंधना, कानपुर-208017
उत्तर प्रदेश
32. शुक्लागंज शाखा
एस.पी.जे.डी. बालिका इण्टर कॉलेज, शुक्लागंज,
उन्नाव-209801 उत्तर प्रदेश
33. मोहान शाखा
गांधी मिशन, एम.एच.के.डी. इण्टर कॉलेज, टाउन एरिया,
मोहान, उन्नाव-209851 उत्तर प्रदेश
34. बंधर शाखा
आई.आई.एस.टी.ई.एम.इंस्टीट्यूट, लेदर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क,
बंधर, उन्नाव, उत्तर प्रदेश
9. भोपाल अंचल
35. गुलमोहर कॉलोनी शाखा
जी-3/339, गुलमोहर कॉलोनी, ई-8 एक्सटेंशन, अरेरा
कॉलोनी, भोपाल-462039 मध्य प्रदेश
10. मुजफ्फरपुर अंचल
36. रीगा शाखा
ग्राम-धानुका ग्राम, पो-रीगा, जिला-सीतामढ़ी-843327
बिहार
37. इस्लामिया कॉलेज शाखा
ग्राम-लक्ष्मीपुर, पो एवं जिला-सिवान-841226 बिहार
11. उज्जैन अंचल
38. महानंदा नगर शाखा
बी-5, साई निकुंज, भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ, महानंदा नगर,
उज्जैन-456010, मध्य प्रदेश
12. केरल अंचल
39. काक्कनाड शाखा
एक्स/64 सी, तडतिल बिल्डिंग, सी-पोर्ट एयरपोर्ट रोड,
काक्कनाड, एरणाकुलम-682037 केरल
13. विशाखापट्टनम अंचल
40. उप्पदा शाखा
डी.एन.7-175, बीच रोड जंक्शन, यू. कोथापल्ली मंडल,
जिला-पूर्वी गोदावरी-533448 आंध्र प्रदेश
41. केदारेश्वरपेट शाखा
डी. नं. 18-05-18, मेन रोड, केदारेश्वरपेट, जिला-कृष्णा,
विजयवाड़ा-520003 आंध्र प्रदेश
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डी. नं. 26-15-24, टाउन कोत्ता रोड,
जिला-विशाखपट्टनम-530001
आंध्र प्रदेश
14. गाजियाबाद अंचल
43. महरोली शाखा
ग्राम महरोली, एनएच-24,
ब्लाक रजापुर, जिला गाजियाबाद-201002,
उत्तर प्रदेश
44. ग्रेटर नोएडा शाखा
सी 6,7 व 8, बीटा-2 शॉपिंग सेंटर,
ग्रेटर नोएडा, उत्तर प्रदेश

45. रीठाखाल शाखा
सतपुली बैजराव रोड, रीठाखाल,
जिला : पौड़ी गढ़वाल- 246132 उत्तराखंड
46. राजनगर शाखा
राम चमेली चडढा कॉलेज,
मरेठ रोड औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जिला: गाजियाबाद-201001
उत्तर प्रदेश
47. इस्लामिया इंटर कॉलेज शाखा
इस्लामिया इंटर कॉलेज, ईदगाह रोड,
सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश
48. सेक्टर-62 नोएडा शाखा
स्टाफ प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय
बी-32, सेक्टर-62, नोएडा-201307,
जिला: गौतमबुद्ध नगर,
उत्तर प्रदेश
49. संजय विहार शाखा
एल.आइ.सी. बिल्डिंग, संजय विहार,
आवास विकास कॉलोनी, हापुड रोड,
जिला: गाजियाबाद
उत्तर प्रदेश
50. न्यू बरेली शाखा,
लीप पेट्रोल पंप (भारत पेट्रोलियम) के साथ में,
मेन रोड, महानगर, पीलीभीत बाय-पास रोड,
जिला: बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश
51. रूद्रपुर शाखा
ए-9, आवास विकास, रूद्रपुर, जिला ; उधमसिंह नगर,
(उत्तराखंड)
15. राजस्थान अंचल
52. सांगरिया शाखा
रीको मिनी ग्रोथ सेंटर, सांगरिया, जोधपुर-342005
राजस्थान
53. पुष्कर रोड शाखा
प्लॉट नं.14, हरिभाऊ उपाध्याय नगर,
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राजस्थान
54. अजय नगर शाखा
724-ए, मोतीहंस प्याऊ, मेन बस स्टैंड,
अजय नगर, अजमेर-305001 राजस्थान
55. अरावली विहार शाखा
3/12, अरावली विहार,
अलवर-301 001 राजस्थान
56. विद्याधर नगर शाखा
ए 11, गणपति पैराडाइज,
सेन्ट्रल स्पाईन स्कीम,
विद्याधर नगर, जयपुर-302 023 राजस्थान
57. महावीर नगर शाखा
एम पी ए 44, महावीर नगर, रंगबाड़ी मेन रोड,
कोटा-324 005 राजस्थान
58. शास्त्री सर्किल शाखा
बी-395, शास्त्री नगर, भीलवाड़ा-311 001, राजस्थान
16. रायपुर अंचल
59. राजेन्द्र नगर शाखा
मनीषा बिल्डिंग, क्र. 414, लिंक रोड, वार्ड क्र. 8, राजेन्द्र
नगर, बिलासपुर-495 001 छत्तीसगढ़
17. सोलापुर अंचल
60. सोलापुर सेवा शाखा
192/6, एम.जी. अब्दुलपुरकर कॉम्प्लेक्स, नीलानगर,
बुधवार पेठ, सोलापुर-413 002
61. मालेवाड़ी शाखा
एसएमपी कॉलेज, शंकरराव मोहिते महाविद्यालय
शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, पंढरपुर रोड,
गांव एवं डाकघर : मालेवाड़ी, तालुका-मालशिरस,
जिला सोलापुर-413 101, महाराष्ट्र
18. वाराणसी अंचल
62. रायबरेली शाखा
म.नं. 920, प्रथम तल, लोधवानी बिल्डिंग,
फिरोज गाँधी डिग्री कॉलेज चौराहा के पास,
सिविल लाइन्स रोड, राय बरेली,
जिला-राय बरेली-229 001, उत्तर प्रदेश
63. बस्ती शाखा
"शिवम कॉम्प्लेक्स", प्रथम तल, रामेश्वरपुरी,
गाँधीनगर, बस्ती-272 001, उत्तर प्रदेश
64. देवरिया (सदर) शाखा
लक्ष्मी नारायण मार्केट, म. नं. 215, वार्ड नं. 17,
पोस्ट एवं जिला : देवरिया-274 001, उत्तर प्रदेश
65. सिगरा शाखा
पी.एन. प्लाजा, डी 58/19 बी, प्रथम तल,
सिगरा क्रासिंग, सिगरा, वाराणसी-221 010, उत्तर प्रदेश
66. गोंडा शाखा
प्रकाश विला, गांधी पार्क के सामने,
मालवीय नगर, गोंडा-271 001 उत्तर प्रदेश
67. मुसाफिरखाना शाखा
मकान नं. 767, वार्ड नं. 7, मुसाफिरखाना,
जिला सुल्तानपुर-227813 उत्तर प्रदेश
68. लहरतारा शाखा
मंडल रेल प्रबंधक कार्यालय, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे,
वाराणसी-221 002 उत्तर प्रदेश
69. नैनी शाखा
11ए/2, दाउद नगर, नैनी, इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश
19. वडोदरा अंचल
70. दाहोद शाखा
गंगा भवन, पहली मंजिल, स्टेशन रोड,
कालाभाई पेट्रोल पंप के सामने, दाहोद-389 151, गुजरात

71. बराछा रोड शाखा
रूबी ट्रेड सेंटर, राजहंस कॉम्प्लेक्स के पास,
बराछा रोड, सूरत-395 006, गुजरात
20. मुंबई दक्षिण अंचल
72. मुंबई कार्पोरेट बैंकिंग शाखा
चौथी मंजिल, बैंक ऑफ इंडिया बिल्डिंग, 70-80,
एम.जी.रोड, फोर्ट, मुंबई-400001, महाराष्ट्र
73. भक्ति मार्क शाखा
टोपाज बिल्डिंग शॉप नं. 7,8 तथा 9, अनिक वडाला लिंक
रोड, वडाला (पूर्व), मुंबई-400 037,
महाराष्ट्र
21. रायगड-ठाणे अंचल
74. घणसोली शाखा
101, घनश्याम भवन, प्लॉट नं. 10, सेक्टर-3, घणसोली
रेलवे स्टेशन के पास, घणसोली, जि.ठाणे,
नवी मुंबई-400 601, महाराष्ट्र
75. गोखिवरे शाखा
जॉन परेरा हॉऊस, गोखिवरे व्हीलेज नाका, गोखिवरे, वसई
(पूर्व), जि. ठाणे-401208, महाराष्ट्र
22. गोवा अंचल
76. नावेलीम शाखा
ऑफिस स्पेस एफ 2, एफ 5, पॅरामाउंट कॉमर्शियल
कॉम्प्लेक्स, चर्च के पास, नावेलीम,
जिला सालसेत-403 707, गोवा
77. गणेशपुरी शाखा
"राधा वासुदेव स्मृति", गणेशपुरी मापुसा, जिला उत्तर
गोवा-403 507 गोवा
23. पुणे अंचल
78. संगमनेर शाखा
"राम लक्ष्मण" संकुल 124 ए + बी/14, गणेश नगर,
पुणे-नाशिक हायवे, संगमनेर-422 605, जिला-अहमदनगर
महाराष्ट्र
79. लासलगाँव शाखा
बी.जे. कॉम्प्लेक्स, गेट नं. 370, ग्रामपंचायत शॉप
नं.1548(8), कोटमगाँव रोड, लासलगाँव, जिला-
नाशिक-422 306 महाराष्ट्र
24. हैदराबाद अंचल
80. अनन्तपुर शाखा
12-313, भूतल, बालाजी टॉवर्स, सुभाष रोड,
अनन्तपुर-515 001, आंध्र प्रदेश
81. जनतापेट शाखा
क्विटोदया बाईज हाईस्कूल कैम्पस, उदयगिरि रोड,
जनतापेट, कावली-524 202, आंध्र प्रदेश
82. न्यू बालाजी कॉलोनी शाखा
8-50/1, एअर बाइपास रोड, एअर स्टेशन के सामने,
तिरुपति-517 501, आंध्र प्रदेश
83. हैदराबाद हाऊसिंग एंड पर्सनल फायनैन्स शाखा
10-1-1199/2, पी.टी.आई.भवन, पहला तल,
ए.सी. गार्ड्स, हैदराबाद-500 004, आंध्र प्रदेश
84. नलगोन्डा शाखा
आवास क्र. 6-2-8/1, बी.डी.आर. कॉम्प्लेक्स, भूतल,
पोलिस हेड क्वार्टर्स के सामने, हैदराबाद रोड,
नलगोन्डा-508 001 आंध्र प्रदेश
85. करीमनगर शाखा
हाउस नं. 2-3-169/1, भूतल, वजरम्मा टॉवर्स,
कमान रोड, करीमनगर-505 001 आंध्र प्रदेश
25. रांची अंचल
86. बूटी मोड़ शाखा
मां पीताम्बरा पैलेस, कृष्ण नगर चौक,
एन. एच.-33, बूटी, जिला: रांची-835 217 झारखंड
87. अपर बाजार शाखा
"श्री राम टावर", पहला तल, नॉर्थ मार्केट रोड, (शनि मंदिर
के नजदीक) अपर बाजार, रांची-834 001, झारखंड
26. लुधियाना अंचल
88. छेहरटा शाखा
बिरला वीएक्सएल लि., जी.टी. रोड,
अमृतसर-143 001 पंजाब
27. अहमदाबाद अंचल
89. बापुनगर शाखा
बी विंग, पहली मंजिल, सरदार पटेल मॉल, एन.एस. मिल
कम्पाउंड, डायमंड मिल के पास, बापुनगर-निकोल रोड,
अहमदाबाद-382 350 गुजरात
90. सीटीएम चार रस्ता शाखा
21, पहली मंजिल, राजश्री कॉम्प्लेक्स, गुरुकृपा स्कूल के
सामने, रामोल रोड, सीटीएम चार रस्ता,
अहमदाबाद-380 026, गुजरात
91. अटीरा शाखा
अटीरा कैम्पस, पो.बॉ. पोलीटेक्निक,
अहमदाबाद-380015, गुजरात
28. लखनऊ अंचल
92. लखनऊ रिटेल हब शाखा
कपूरथला बाग कॉमर्शियल काम्प्लेक्स,
लखनऊ-226 020, उत्तर प्रदेश
1. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला
अनूपगढ़, जिला श्री गंगानगर, राजस्थान
2. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला
श्री गंगानगर दयानंद मार्ग, जिला श्री गंगानगर,
राजस्थान
3. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला
श्री करणपुर बी ब्लॉक, वार्ड नं.-6,
जिला श्री करणपुर, राजस्थान

4. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ पटियाला

सूरतगढ़,
नजदीक बस स्टैंड जिला सूरतगढ़,
राजस्थान

5. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ पटियाला

हनुमानगढ़,
27, न्यू धान मण्डी जिला हनुमानगढ़,
राजस्थान

6. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ पटियाला

पोलीबंगा, वार्ड नं.-15, नजदीक जैन भवन, जिला हनुमानगढ़,
राजस्थान

प्रोफार्मा-II

क्रम अधिसूचित किए जाने वाले कार्यालय/शाखा का नाम
सं. व पता (हिन्दी में)

1. इलाहाबाद बैंक
उपल होटल, कोयल घाटी, हरिद्वार रोड, ऋषिकेश-209204
जिला-देहरादून (उत्तराखंड)
2. इलाहाबाद बैंक
मन्दा कॉम्प्लेक्स, टैक्सी स्टैंड, निकट राजकीय बालिका
महाविद्यालय, अल्मोड़ा, जिला-अल्मोड़ा-263 601
(उत्तराखंड)
3. इलाहाबाद बैंक
अनाज मंडी मोड़, मेन रोड़, गदरपुर-263 152
जिला-उधमसिंह नगर, (उत्तराखंड)
4. इलाहाबाद बैंक
भवाली रोड़, मल्ली ताल, भीमताल-263 136
जिला-नैनीताल (उत्तराखंड)
5. इलाहाबाद बैंक
नगर पालिका भवन परिसर, श्रीनगर-246 174, जिला-पौड़ी
गढ़वाल, (उत्तराखंड)

क्र. सं.	कार्यालय का नाम	कार्यालय का पता
1.	इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया लि., शाखा कार्यालय, मेरठ	नीलकमल बिल्डिंग, 367, शिवाजी रोड, ईक्स क्रॉसिंग, मेरठ-250 001
2.	इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया लि., शाखा कार्यालय, सूरत	अपर ग्राउंड, एफ 1, 21 सेंचुरी बिल्डिंग, डॉ. बी.आर अम्बेडकर की मूर्ति के सामने, रिंग रोड, सूरत-395 002
3.	इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया लि., शाखा कार्यालय, विजयवाड़ा	पहली मंजिल, पद्मावती कॉम्प्लेक्स, 27-14-4, राजगोपालाचारी स्ट्रीट, गवर्नरपेट, विजयवाड़ा-520 002

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2007

S.O. 3598.— In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use of official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government, hereby, notifies the listed branches/offices of the following Banks/financial institutes in the attached annexure, more than 80% of the staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

S.No.	Name of the Bank/ Financial Institutes	Number of Branches/ Offices
1.	Indian Bank	13
2.	Vijaya Bank	19
3.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	01
4.	Corporation Bank	207
5.	Central Bank of India	26
6.	Uco Bank	125
7.	Bank of India	92
8.	State Bank of Patiala	06
9.	Allahabad Bank	05
10.	Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)	03
Total		497

[F.No.11016/5/2007-Hindi]

REMESH BABU ANIYERY, Jt. Director (OL)

List of Branches/Offices of Indian Bank to be notified under Rule 10(4) in the Gazette of Government of India State/Union Territory-New Delhi

1. Indian Bank
117, Ram Vihar, Anand Vihar, Delhi-110092
2. Indian Bank
Plot No.9, Pocket 8-B, Sector-15, Rohini, Delhi-110085
3. Indian Bank
C-42, Krishna Nagar (Opposite to Swarna Cinema) Main Road, Shadara, Delhi-110051
4. Indian Bank
Tihar Jail, Central Jail Campus Jail Road, Maya Puri post, New Delhi-110064
5. Indian Bank
Plot 76, Commercial market, Sector-5 Rajendra Nagar, Sahibabad, Gaziabad-201005 (U.P.)
6. Indian Bank
Goud Green City, Plot NIA Block-B, Vibhav khand, Indirapuram, Gaziabad-201010

7. Indian Bank
A-12-A, Sector-19, Noida Gautam Buddh Nagar-201301 (U.P.)
8. Indian Bank
S-153, Sector-50, Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar-201303 (U.P.)
9. Indian Bank
D-41, Sector-59, Society Flats, Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar-201307 (U.P.)
10. Indian Bank
S-7, Gama Shopping Mall, Sector Gama E Jagat Farm Greater Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar-201308 (U.P.)
11. Indian Bank
Cent Joseph Hospital, Mariam Nagar, Nandagram, Meerut Road, Gaziabad-201303 (U.P.)
12. Indian Bank
G-3, Vipul Archid Square, Block-B, Sushanth Lok, Gurgaon-122002 Haryana
13. Indian Bank
GA-4,5,7,8
Bothal, Raheja Square, IMT Manesar, Gurgaon-122050 Haryana

**विजया बैंक प्रधान कार्यालय
राजभाषा प्रभाग बेंगलुरु**

1. Vijaya Bank
Kundli-8315, SCO No. 36, HSIDC Commercial Complex, Industrial Area, Kundli-131028 Haryana, Sonapat Dist.
2. Vijaya Bank
Karnal-8314 SCO No. 223, Ground Floor Sector-12, Part-I, Karnal-132001 Haryana
3. Vijaya Bank
Pashchim Vihar-6045 C-68, LIC Colony, Pashim Vihar, New Delhi-110087
4. Vijaya Bank
Ashok Marg-7017, Ashoka Hotel Building, Bhilwara-311001 Rajasthan
5. Vijaya Bank 7018,
No. 5, G-1, R.C. Vyas Colony, Bhilwara-311001 Rajasthan
6. Vijaya Bank
No. 648, Hiran Magari-7081 Lake Palace Sector-13 Udaipur-313002 Rajasthan
7. Vijaya Bank
Indirapuram-7145, Plot No. 69, Ahimsa Khand-II Indirapuram, Ghaziabad Dist.-201010
8. Vijaya Bank
Hapur-7147, Main Market, NH Road-24, Near Nehru Chowk, Opposite Nagarpalika Parishad, Hapur- P.O. Ghaziabad Dist.

9. Vijaya Bank
Hazaribagh-8410, Adarsh Bazar, Malaviya Marg, Jhanda Chowk, Hazaribagh-825301 Jharkhand
10. Vijaya Bank
Ramgarh-8411, Shivam Towers, Thana Chowk, Ramgarh Cantt. Dist. Hazaribagh, Jharkhand-829112
11. Vijaya Bank
Bilaspur-7608, Aditya Complex, Near Devaki Nandan Chowk, Tilaknagar, Bilaspur-495001 Chhattisgarh
12. Vijaya Bank
Bhilai-7609, 28-29 Commercial-cum-Residential Complex, Motilal Nehru Nagar (East), Bhilai-490 020 Durg Dist. Chhattisgarh State
13. Vijaya Bank
Currency Chest-9626, B-684/1, A-C Plaza, Lajpatnagar, Moradabad (U.P.)
14. Vijaya Bank
Civil Lines Allahabad-7146, 124/3 FF, M.G. Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad (U.P.)-211001
15. Vijaya Bank
Theosophical Society, Kamacha, Varanasi-221 001
16. Vijaya Bank
Sitapur-7150, Opposite Roadways Bus, Stand, Sitapur-261001, Dist. Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh
17. Vijaya Bank
SME Moradabad-7151, Sonakpur, Kanth Road, Moradabad-244001 Uttar Pradesh
18. Vijaya Bank 7183,
Shahjahanpur-7149, Near Lal Imli Chauraha, Shahjahanpur- U.P.-242001
19. Vijaya Bank
Mirzapur-7148, Choubey Tola, Mirzapur-231001 (U.P.)

**STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR
HEAD OFFICE JAIPUR**

Office to be notified in the Official Gazette under
Rule 10 (4) of Official Language Rules, 1976.

Trade Finance Central Processing Cell, Jaipur

Address:

TRADE FINANCE CENTRAL PROCESSING CELL,
S.M.S. HIGHWAY, CHAURA RASTA, JAIPUR

Corporation Bank

1. NEW DELHI - LODHI COMPLEX, Block 11,
Ground Floor, C.G.O. Complex,
Phase 1, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110 003
2. Sikanderpur
A-2/8, Opp. Qutub Plaza DLF Enclave,
Phase I, Sikanderpur - 122 002
Distt.-Gurgaon Haryana

3. Gurgaon
S C F 87-88, Shopping Area,
Sector -14, Gurgaon - 122 001 Haryana
4. Faridabad
1 G 47B.P., NIT, Opp. Main Bus Stand
Faridabad -121 001 Haryana
5. Tilak Nagar
13/14, Ground Floor, Tilak Nagar
Old Market, Tilak Nagar,
New Delhi - 110 018
6. Shalimar Bagh
A M -10, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi - 110 088
7. Vasant Kunj
Office No.104, 1st Floor,
Sector -B, Pocket 8 & 9, C S C,
Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110 070
8. Maruti Kunj
No 1535,B Type Maruti Kunj,
Bhondsi Gram, Haryana-122102
9. Housing Finance Branch
No. 13 & 14, First Floor, Tilak Nagar
Old Market, Tilak Nagar,
New Delhi-110018
10. ARMB
Flat No. 101-108, First Floor,
Vikrant Towers, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi-110008
11. Overseas
M-93, Second Floor, Connaught Circus,
New Delhi-110001
12. Rajendra Place
Flat No. 101-108 First Floor,
Vikrant Towers, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi-110008
13. Janakpuri D.C.
L I C DO-III Bldg, Jeevan Pravah Tower,
Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058
14. Asaf Ali Road
Ground Floor, L I C of India,
Laxmi Insurance Bldg, Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi-110002
15. Mahaveer Nagar,
5-4/65-A, Mahaveer Nagar
New Delhi-110018
16. Noida Sector-31 C-1/9,
Sector 31, Noida-201301
Distt.—Gautam Buddh Nagar
Uttar Pradesh
17. Shalimar Bagh-B.D.Block
Near Goodlay Public School,
B D Block, Shalimar Bagh
New Delhi-110088
18. Kabir Nagar
Beetel House, 100 Ft. Road,
A-17, Kabir Nagar, Shahdara Delhi-110032
19. G T B Enclave
Nutan Vidya Mandir G T B Enclave,
Delhi-110093
20. Gurgaon Sector-31
SCO, 41/42/43 Sector 31,
Gurgaon-122001 Haryana
21. Punjabi Bagh
Plot No. 41, Ground Floor,
North West Avenue Club Road,
Punjabi Bagh New Delhi-110026
22. Lajpat Nagar
Plot No-100, Block-E,
Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-110024
23. Sushant Lok
Ground Floor,
Tower "B", Millenium Plaza,
Sector-27, Sushant Lok,
Gurgaon (Haryana)-122002
24. Gurgaon Sector 10 A
Meenakshi Public School,
Khandsa Road, Sector 10 A,
Gurgaon (Haryana)-122001
25. Vasundhara - Gaziabad
Sector 14, Arwachin Public School,
Vasundhara -Gaziabad, (U.P.) - 201012
26. Patpadganj
Plato Public School,
I.P Extension, Patpadganj,
Preet Vihar, New Delhi-110092
27. Ashok Vihar
Guru Angad Public School,
Ashok Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi -110052
28. Dwarka
WZ, 59 B, Ground Floor,
Palam Village, New Delhi- 110045
29. Noida - Sumitra Hospital
A-119 A, Sector 35, Noida - 201301
Distt. Gautam Buddh Nagar, (U.P.)
30. Naraina
E-42, Naraina Main Road,
Naraina, New Delhi -110028
31. Indirapuram
G H C, Nyay Khand, First,
NH-24, Indirapuram, Gaziabad, (U.P.)
32. Gheora
Khasara No. 5 81/2, Main Narela Road,
Gheora Village, Delhi- 110081
33. Rajouri Garden
J-12/20, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi- 110027

34. K.G. Marg
Jeevan Prakash Building,
25, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110001
35. Barwala
87/1, Barwala Village,
Main Bavana Road, Barwala,
Delhi - 110032
36. Retail Hub
No. 101-104, Motha Building,
Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066
37. Vaishali
Ajnara Building, Sector 4,
Vaishali, Gaziabad (U.P.) - 201010
38. Najafgarh
Shivaji Marg, 4, Ratiram Park,
Najafgarh, New Delhi-110043
39. Service Branch
Flat No. 210-211, II Floor,
Competent House, "F" Block,
Connaught Circus, New Delhi - 110001
40. L.I.C. Hub
F-14, Flat No. 116, I Floor,
Competent House, Connaught Circus,
New Delhi-110001
41. Currency Chest, Delhi
WZ, G-4/I, G-5A,
Main Najafgarh Road,
Mahavir Nagar,
New Delhi - 110018
42. Currency Chest, Gurgaon
Sector 31, SCO,
41/43, Basement, Gurgaon
(Haryana)-122001
43. Kundali
31 Mile Stone, G.T. Karnal Road,
Behind Chopra Filling Station,
Kundali, Distt. Sonipat
(Haryana)-131028

Corporation Bank**Sl. No. Name and Address of the Branch**

44. Corporation Bank
MB No. 7/9/891, Ashok Circle,
Jawahar Road, Koppal
45. Corporation Bank
MIG-3
Mahabaleshwar Annex,
Main Road, Navanagar Hubli
46. Corporation Bank
Ground Floor, T S No. 251,
Main Road Byadagi,
Distt. - Haveri

BANGALORE ZONE

47. Corporation Bank (652)
Payment & Processing Centre (PPC)
Rallaram Memorial Building,
No. 30 2nd Cross, 1st Floor
CSI Compound, Mission Road,
BANGALORE - 560001
State: Karnataka
48. Corporation Bank (656)
No. 75, 14th Cross 1st Block, R.T. Nagar,
BANGALORE - 560032
State: Karnataka
49. Corporation Bank (702)
Ground Floor No. 594, HMT Layout
Narasipura, Vidyanarayapura
Main Road BANGALORE - 560097
State: Karnataka
50. Corporation Bank (703)
New Town, No. 99, Ground Floor,
1st Main Road HIG, 'A' Sector
Yelahanka New Town
BANGALORE - 560064
State: Karnataka
51. Corporation Bank (713)
Ground Floor, 457/c,
Ideal Home Township,
Pattanagere, C.M.C. Road
Rajarajeshwari Nagar,
BANGALORE - 560098
State: Karnataka
52. Corporation Bank (714)
Ground Floor, Right Wing
No. 6, 1st Stage, 1st Phase
B.T.M. Layout, Bannerghatta Rd.,
BANGALORE - 560076
State: Karnataka
53. Corporation Bank (746)
Ground Floor, No. 182,
5th Main 50 Feet Road,
Avalahalli Extension
Banashankari 3rd Stage, Girinagar,
BANGALORE - 560085
State: Karnataka
54. Corporation Bank (759)
Ground Floor,
Near Indian Oil Petrol Pump
B. H. Road, N.H. 206, Tiptur
TIPTUR - 572201
State: Karnataka
55. Corporation Bank (765)
No. 36, Ground Floor
Service Road, Bellary Main Road
Ganganagar BANGALORE - 560032
State: Karnataka

56. Corporation Bank (773)
People's Education Society College Campus
BSK 1st Stage, Banashankari,
BANGALORE - 560 050
State: Karnataka
57. Corporation Bank (812)
"Jeevan Jyothi"
LIC of India DO-II,
Behind BDA Complex
17th A Cross, Indiranagar
II Stage, BANGALORE - 560 038
State: Karnataka
58. Corporation Bank (813)
Novell Software Dev. (I) Ltd.,
Ground Floor, 49/1/3/7, 7th Mile
A.M. Industrial Estate, Hosur Road
BANGALORE - 560 068
State: Karnataka
59. Corporation Bank (835)
Motorola India Electronics Ltd.,
66/1, Plot No.5
Bagamane Tech Park
C.V. Raman Nagar
BANGALORE - 560 098
State: Karnataka
60. Corporation Bank (837)
V-4, First Floor, Keonics Main Road
Electronic City BANGALORE - 560 080
State: Karnataka
61. Corporation Bank (843)
Retail Asset Hub No. 30, IInd Floor
Rallaram Memorial Building
Above Priyadarshini Handlooms
CSI Compound, Mission Road
BANGALORE - 560 027
State: Karnataka
62. Corporation Bank (866)
No.97,98, Kothanur Main Road
Nrupatunga Nagar, RBI Layout
J.P. Nagar, 7th Phase
BANGALORE - 560 078
State: Karnataka
63. Corporation Bank (867)
No. 1605, I Main, 12/13 Cross
VKS Mansion, Opp. BSNL
Jeevan Beema Nagar, Main Road,
BANGALORE - 560 008
State: Karnataka
64. Corporation Bank (879)
No. 79, Opp. Mosque
M.M. Road,
Frazer Town
BANGALORE - 560 005
State: Karnataka

65. Corporation Bank (881)
Ground Floor, Vishnu Complex
Adjacent to Lakshmi Granite Industries
Sarjapur Road ATTIBELE - 562 107
State: Karnataka
66. Corporation Bank (909)
Behind Police Station Bidadi Main Road
BIDADI - 562 109
State: Karnataka

HYDERABAD ZONE

67. Corporation Bank (95)
3/1, Nagasri Nilayam Main Bazar,
BELUGUPPA - 515 741
State: Andhra Pradesh
68. Corporation Bank (108)
H.No. 12-108 Main Road
TOOPRAN - 502 334
State: Andhra Pradesh
69. Corporation Bank (298)
G.V. Rathnam Complex
Tirupathi Road
SOMALA - 517 257
State: Andhra Pradesh
70. Corporation Bank (137)
5-37, 1st Floor Khandi Road
SHANKERPALLY - 501 203
State: Andhra Pradesh
71. Corporation Bank (254)
Main Road PENUMUR - 517 126
State: Andhra Pradesh
72. Corporation Bank (412)
Adoni Arts & Science College Campus
Yemmiganur Road
ADONI - 518 302
State: Andhra Pradesh
73. Corporation Bank (557)
A.G. K. Building 37, Gandhi Road
TIRUPATHI - 517 501
State: Andhra Pradesh
74. Corporation Bank (660) No. 1-71, SVP Road
Rangampet Hanamkonda
WARANGAL - 506 007
State: Andhra Pradesh
75. Corporation Bank (685)
Ground Floor
8-2-163, LIC Building
Wyra Road KHAMMAM - 507 001
State: Andhra Pradesh
76. Corporation Bank (775)
Ground Floor
D. No. 2-10-1086 Jyothi Nagar,
St. John's School Road
KARIMNAGAR - 575 002
State: Andhra Pradesh.

77. Corporation Bank (524)
Personal Banking Branch
H.No. 5-9-112, 1st Floor
Surya Chambers
Opp. Telugu University
Nampally, Hyderabad - 500001
State: Andhra Pradesh
78. Corporation Bank (590)
Commercial & Personal Banking Branch
8-2-248/A, Road No. 3,
Banjara Hills
Hyderabad - 500 034
State: Andhra Pradesh
79. Corporation Bank (591)
Commercial & Personal Banking Branch
468, Jubilee Hills
Hyderabad - 500 033
State: Andhra Pradesh
80. Corporation Bank (623)
Specialised Commercial &
Personal Banking Branch
12-13, 483/33,
Plot No. 3, Survey No. 175/1
Street No. 1, Tamaka
Secunderabad - 500 017
State: Andhra Pradesh
81. Corporation Bank (635)
Plot No. 220
Gunrock Enclave
Sikh Road, Manovikasnagar
Bowenpalli
Secunderabad - 500 009
State: Andhra Pradesh
82. Corporation Bank (670)
1st Floor, D.No. 2/A, MIG (581)
Near Community Hall
Sanjeev Reddy Nagar
Hyderabad - 500 038
State : Andhra Pradesh
83. Corporation Bank (671)
Adjacent To Astalaxmi Devalayam Road No. 7,
Vasavi Colony, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad,
State : Andhra Pradesh
84. Corporation Bank (743)
Plot No. 196B, Shivam Road, New Nallakunta
Hyderabad - 500044
State : Andhra Pradesh
85. Corporation Bank (770)
Plot No. 258, Vivekananda Nagar Colony,
Main Road, Beyond AB, Kukkatapally,
Hyderabad-5000 72
State : Andhra Pradesh
86. Corporation Bank (291)
Guntakal Road, Urvakonda-515812,
State : Andhra Pradesh
87. Corporation Bank (299)
2/139, Tadapatra Road, Bathalapalli-515661,
State : Andhra Pradesh
88. Corporation Bank (407)
Door No. 1/22, Chinthakunta-516172, Via Mydukur,
State : Andhra Pradesh
89. Corporation Bank (301)
D. No. 3-80/1 Main Road, Ailapur-503246,
Via Jannepally, State : Andhra Pradesh
90. Corporation Bank
2-203-4, Bazar Street, Pakala (Mandal),
Damalacheruvu-517 152,
State : Andhra Pradesh
91. Corporation Bank (34)
11-458, 1st Floor, P.B. No. 40, Old Taluk Kacheri
Street, Chittoor-517 001, State : Andhra Pradesh
92. Corporation Bank (36)
D. No. 9-2-295, 1st Floor, Laxmi Bazar, P.B. No. 1,
Rayadurg-515 865, State : Andhra Pradesh
93. Corporation Bank (156)
Gupta Mansions, 1st Floor, 7-7-71, Sri Vasavi
Dharmasala Road, P.B. No. 10,
Hindupur-515201
State : Andhra Pradesh
94. Corporation Bank (51)
4/624, Gandhi Road, Proddatur-516 360,
State : Andhra Pradesh
95. Corporation Bank (186)
11/169, Subhash Road, P.B. No. 42, Ananthapur-
515001, State : Andhra Pradesh
96. Corporation Bank (183)
D. No. 5-5-80, 1st Floor, Khaleelwadi, Nizamabad-503
001, State : Andhra Pradesh
97. Corporation Bank (48)
19/1-A-(1), Madras Road, Opp. Clock Tower,
Cuddapah-516 001, State : Andhra Pradesh
98. Corporation Bank (136)
Sri Ranga Commercial Complex, 1st Floor, 4-5-443,
Sultan Bazaar, Badi Chowdi, Hyderabad-500 195,
State : Andhra Pradesh
99. Corporation Bank (276)
3-6-285, Ameer Mahal Apartments (Adjacent to
CDR Hospital), Hyderabad, Hyderabad-500 029,
State : Andhra Pradesh
Udupi zone
100. Corporation Bank (167)
P.B. No. 3, Alangar, Moodbidri-574227,
State : Karnataka
101. Corporation Bank (003)
Corporation Bank House, P.B. No. 84, Car Street,
Mangalore-575 001, State : Karnataka
102. Corporation Bank (002)
'Guruprasad', Main Road, P.B. No. 11,
Kundapur-576201, State : Karnataka

103. Corporation Bank (128)
Ward No. 16, House No. 322-Extension, P.B. No. 88,
Manipal-576119, State : Karnataka
104. Corporation Bank (179)
Nanda Theatre Complex, N.H. 17, Main Road,
Pandeshwar-Sasthan-576 226 State : Karnataka
105. Corporation Bank (82)
G.L. Complex, Main Road, P.B. No. 24,
Puttur-574 201 State : Karnataka
106. Corporation Bank (592)
M.R.P.L. Project Site, Kuthethoor Post,
Via Katipalla, Mangalore-574 149
State : Karnataka
107. Corporation Bank (145)
Main Road, Madanthar-574 224,
State : Karnataka
108. Corporation Bank (224)
'Sri Nagesh', P.B. No. 13, Bolwar, Puttur-574 201,
State : Karnataka
109. Corporation Bank (013)
Main Road, Shirva-574 116,
State : Karnataka

GUJARAT ZONE

110. Corporation Bank (865)
Govindji Complex, Station Road, Patan-384 265,
State : Gujarat

HUBLI ZONE

111. Corporation Bank (853)
Hubli-Dharwad Stock Trading House,
Jayachamaraja Nagar, Hubli-580 029,
State : Karnataka
112. Corporation Bank (878)
Retail & Agri Hub Ground Floor, J.G. College of
Commerce, Vidyanagar, Hubli-580 021,
State : Karnataka

HASSAN ZONE

113. Corporation Bank (659)
Site No. 470, 1st Stage, Vijayanagar Layout,
Mysore-570 017, State : Karnataka
114. Corporation Bank (719)
No. 825, B.M. Road, Santhepet,
Periyapatna-571 107
State : Karnataka
115. Corporation Bank (720)
Ground Floor, Venkateshwara Bldg., Opp. Mini
Vidhana Soudha Nagamangala, Mysore Road,
Pandavapura-571 434, State : Karnataka

KERALA ZONE

116. Corporation Bank (090)
No. IX/506-B, 1 Floor, Ushas, Channapetta, Junc-
tion, Via Anchal, Channapetta-691 311,
State : Kerala

117. Corporation Bank (105)
Madhavi Nilayam, Mail Road, Kannambra-678 686,
State : Kerala
118. Corporation Bank (223)
Building No. 293/A, South Chellanam Kochi-682 008
State : Kerala
119. Corporation Bank (230)
VIII 17A, Nagankulangara, Vayalar East-688 536
State : Kerala
120. Corporation Bank (237)
Sanjoe Building, H.N. V/36A, Eramalloor-688 537,
Ezhupunha, State : Kerala
121. Corporation Bank (265)
Survey No. 755/9, Building No. UPP VII/222-B,
Ground Floor, PWD Road Side, Puthenkavu
Junction, Poothotta-682 307,
State : Kerala
122. Corporation Bank (277)
SSV Karayogam Building, Alappad P.O.
Cheriazeeikal-690 573, State : Kerala
123. Corporation Bank (389)
1st Floor, Erinjippadi Buildings, Main Road,
Vadakkkekad-679 562, State : Kerala
124. Corporation Bank (409)
Paravila Building, Ummannoor-691 547,
State : Kerala
125. Corporation Bank (CAPS) (519)
1st Floor, Veettel Chambers, M.G. Road,
Ernakulam, Kochi-682 016,
State : Kerala
126. Corporation Bank (561)
Ward No. 5/422/Z, 1st Floor, St. George Complex,
Bank Stop, Angamaly-683 572, State : Kerala
127. Corporation Bank (611)
Survey No. 3/13, N.H. 47, Road Side, Kallambalam
Junction, Kallambalam-695 605,
State : Kerala
128. Corporation Bank (614)
KP/11/991, Tharakans Bldg., Pulamon P.O.,
M.C. Road, Kottarakkara-691 531
State : Kerala
129. Corporation Bank (672)
Harisree, 29/1307-G, Vyttila-682 019
State : Kerala
130. Corporation Bank (697)
TC 1/1418, Ulloor Medical College,
Medical College, PO Thiruvananthapuram-695 011
State : Kerala
131. Corporation Bank (699)
Bldg., No. 32/2291, A 10-15, Ground Floor, Vasudev
Complex, Palarivattom, Kochi-682 025,
State : Kerala

132. Corporation Bank (724)
Ground Floor, Survey No. 256, 7-3, Mallapally Junction, Pathanamthitta-689 585,
State : Kerala
133. Corporation Bank (726)
R.V. Towers, East Nada, Guruvayur-680 101,
State : Kerala
134. Corporation Bank (728)
Ground Floor, Kandathil House, M.C. Road, Adoor-691 523, State : Kerala
135. Corporation Bank (973)
Currency Chest Madharupuri Complex, Manakavu, Kozhikode-673 032, State : Kerala
136. Corporation Bank (893)
D. No. 39/4083-B, Second Floor, Sannidhi Road, Ravipuram, Kochi-682 016,
State : Kerala
137. Corporation Bank
Panchkula Main Branch, SCO 23, Sector 11, Panchkula, Haryana-134 109
138. Corporation Bank
Panchkula II Branch, SCO 302, Sector 9, Panchkula, Haryana-134109
139. Corporation Bank
Sonepat Branch, Near Batra Petrol Pump, Geeta Bhawan Road, Sonepat, Haryana-131001
140. Corporation Bank
Bhiwani Branch, Plot No.-227, Hansi Road, Bhiwani, Haryana-127021
141. Corporation Bank
Taraori Branch, G.T. Road, Opp. HAFED, Taraori, Haryana-132116
142. Corporation Bank
Gharounda Branch, Ward No. 6, G.T. Road, Gharounda, Haryana-132114
143. Corporation Bank
Manesar Branch, Pal Towers, 1st Floor, G.T. Road, Manesar, Haryana-122050
144. Corporation Bank
Shahbad Branch, Devi Mandir Road, Opp.-Khalsa Sharbat Bhawan, Shahbad Markanda, Haryana-136135
145. Corporation Bank
Kurukshetra Branch, Pehwa Road, Near Ambedkar Chowk, Kurukshetra, Haryana-132118
146. Corporation Bank
Sirsa Branch, Opp. Model School, Near Mandi Road, Sirsa, Haryana-125005
147. Corporation Bank
Hissar Branch, 63 P Commercial UE-I, Red Square Mkt., LIC Building Road, Hissar, Haryana-125001
148. Corporation Bank
Jammu Branch, O.B.-24, Rail Head Commercial Complex, Red Square Mkt., Near Panama Chowk, Jammu & Kashmir-180004
149. Corporation Bank
Baddi Branch, Opp. Arbindo Public School, Sai Road, Baddi, Himachal Pradesh-173 205
150. Corporation Bank
Solan Branch, The Mall, Opp. State Bank of India, Mall Road, Solan, Himachal Pradesh-173 212
151. Corporation Bank
Malout Branch, Malwa Ice Factory, G.T. Road, Malout, Punjab-152 107
152. Corporation Bank
Samana Branch, Near UTI Bank, Main Road, Samana, Punjab-147101
153. Corporation Bank
Nawanshahr Branch, Near Nehru Gate, Railway Road, Nawanshahr Punjab-144514
154. Corporation Bank
Ferozepur Branch, Circular Road, Bagdadi Gate, Ferozepur, Punjab-152001
155. Corporation Bank
Faridkot Branch, B.V.-438, College Road, Faridkot, Punjab-151203
156. Corporation Bank
Gurdaspur Branch, Ground Floor, Hardochanni Road, Gurdaspur, Punjab-143 521
157. Corporation Bank
Mansa Branch, Water Works Road, Mansa, Punjab-151203
- GUJARAT ANCHAL**
158. Corporation Bank
Ahmedabad Retail Hub, Corporate House, 1st floor, Sarkhej Gandhinagar National Highway, Judges Bunglow Road, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380 054
159. Corporation Bank
Opp. Poonam Complex, Station Road, Unjha-384 170
160. Corporation Bank
Currency Chest, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380 009
161. Corporation Bank
S.V. Campus, Behind Kadi Railway Station, Kadi-382 715, (Dist.-Mehsana)
162. Corporation Bank
Near S.V. Shah Arts & Science College, Vathwan Road, Surendranagar-363 001

163. Corporation Bank
Surat Parle Point, 116-118, Parle Point Palace, Athwa Lines, Surat-395 007
164. Corporation Bank
Belgaum 'K L S' Branch Karnataka Law Society Campus, Tilakwadi, Belgaum-590006
165. Corporation Bank
Bellary Gandhinagar Branch, Gandhinagar, Bellary-583 101
166. Corporation Bank
Hospet Branch, Sri Sai Dham Complex, T.B. Dam Road, Ward No. 31, Hospet-583 201
167. Corporation Bank
Gulbarga Shahbazar Branch, Shahbazar, Gulbarga-585 103
168. Corporation Bank
Belgaum Nehru Nagar Branch, Nehru Nagar, Belgaum-590010
169. Corporation Bank
Bagalkot Navanagar Branch, Navanagar, Bagalkot-587102
170. Corporation Bank
Belgaum Currency Chest, Mujawar Complex, Nehru Nagar, Belgaum-590010
171. Corporation Bank
Mudhol Branch, New Girls High School, Campus, M.G. Circle, Main Road, Mudhol-587313
172. Corporation Bank
Personal Banking Branch, G.D. Memorial School, 35/B, C.Y. Chintamani Road, George Town, Allahabad-211002 (U. P.)
173. Corporation Bank
S.V. Plaza, Marris Road, Tikaram Mandir Marg, Aligarh-202 001 (U. P.)
174. Corporation Bank
BDA Shopping Complex, 1st Floor, Group B, Priyadarshini Nagar, Bareilly-243001 (U. P.)
175. Corporation Bank
Annexe, LIC Divisional Office, 30, Hazratganj, Lucknow-226001 (U. P.)
176. Corporation Bank
LIC of India, Jeevan Vikas, 16/98, M.G. Road, Kanpur-208001 (U. P.)
177. Corporation Bank
203/100, Sadar Bazar, Opp. Peace Library, Muzaffarnagar-251001 (U. P.)
178. Corporation Bank
LIC of India, Divisional Office, Sanjay Place, Agra-282002 (U. P.)
179. Corporation Bank
Yadav Complex, Upper Ground Floor, Murari Nagar, Faizabad Road, Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016
- (U. P.)
180. Corporation Bank
Chippi Tank, 36, Begum Bridge Road, Meerut-250001 (U. P.)
181. Corporation Bank
Opp. Shagin Palace, Plot No. 5-6, Delhi Road, Saharanpur-247001 (U. P.)
182. Corporation Bank
Raj Plaza, 75 Rajpur Road, Dehradun-248001 Uttarakhand
183. Corporation Bank
Ground Floor, LIC of India, CBO-1, Cannaught Place, Dehradun-248001, Uttarakhand
184. Corporation Bank
LIC of India, BO-1, Jeevan Jyothi, Ranipur More, Chandrachurya Chowk, Haridwar-249401 Uttarakhand
185. Corporation Bank
Zonal Office, Plot # 181 Zone II, M. P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011
186. Corporation Bank
M. P. Nagar Branch, Plot # 181 Zone II, Zonal, M. P. Nagar Bhopal-462011
187. Corporation Bank
Mini Caps Branch, # 63, M.G. Road, Mahavir Empire, Singapore Market, Indore-462001
188. Corporation Bank
18, LIC Building, Bharathpuri, Ujjain-456010
189. Corporation Bank
Simaria Chowk, Rewa Road, Satna-485001
190. Corporation Bank
Silver Hills, Opp.-Police Thana, Dhar-455001
191. Corporation Bank
LIC of India, Divisional Office, City Centre Gwalior-474011
192. Corporation Bank
14/1, New Palasia, Kanika, Indore-452001 Chhattisgarh
193. Corporation Bank
Jeevan Prakash, Jeevan Bima Marg, Pandri, Raipur-492001
194. Corporation Bank
Dhimapur Chowk, Ambikapur Road, Raigarh
195. Corporation Bank
Ghantaghar Chowk, Niharika Chowk Road, Beside 10-C Petrol Pump Korba, Chhattisgarh
196. Corporation Bank
1st Floor, LIC of India, Jeevan Jyoti, Magapara, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

197. Corporation Bank (1014)
Rajim Road, Near Bus Stand, Urla Abhanpur,
Raipur
198. Corporation Bank (642)
A-9 & A-10, Veer Sawarkar Marg, Opp. Teen
Darshan Mandir, GE Road, Supela,
Bhilai Nagar
199. Corporation Bank (683)
Ground Floor, LIC of India Building,
Branch Office-II, 266 Sadulganj, Bikaner-334001
Rajasthan
200. Corporation Bank (654)
13, D Block, Near Gandhi Park,
Sri Ganga Nagar-335001
Rajasthan
201. Corporation Bank (682)
Ground Floor, LIC of India, Building,
Moti Dongri Road, Alwar-301001,
Rajasthan
202. Corporation Bank (734)
LIC of India Building, Bhawani Singh Road,
Jaipur-302005, Rajasthan
203. Corporation Bank (681)
Ground Floor, LIC of India Building, Transport
Nagar, Jaipur-302004,
Rajasthan
204. Corporation Bank (1043)
Plot # 46, 47, Industrial Area, Madanganj,
Kishangarh-305801,
Rajasthan
205. Corporation Bank (735)
LIC of India Building, Bhiwadi-301019,
Rajasthan
206. Corporation Bank (974)
Currency Chest, 40, Bajaj Nagar Enclave,
Jaipur-302001
Rajasthan
207. Corporation Bank (926)
Mini Caps Branch, C/o Jaipur CBB, Nawab Saheb
Ki Haweli, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur-302002
Rajasthan
4. Central Bank of India,
Piparia Branch, Kirana Bazar, Pusani Gallamandi,
Piparia, (M.P.), Tele-07576-223124
5. Central Bank of India,
Jeep Industrial Syndicate Branch, 32, Nabab Yusuf
Road, Sita Kunwar Hotel, Allahabad
6. Central Bank of India,
Mughal Sarai Branch, B.P. 278, Ravi Nagar,
G.T. Road Mughal Sarai-232101,
Dist. Chandauli (U.P.)
7. Central Bank of India,
Mau Branch, Dev Bhawan, Bhati,
Mau-275101 (U.P.) Pin-275101
8. Central Bank of India,
Rae Bareli Branch, Samrat Building,
Dabal Phatak, Station Road,
Rae Bareli-229001 (U.P.)
9. Central Bank of India,
Rath Branch, 81 Minya Pura, Rath, Distt.-Hamirpur,
Pin-210431, (M.P.), Phone-05280-223040
10. Central Bank of India,
Mahoba Branch, Court Road, Gandhi Nagar,
Mahoba-210427, Distt. Mahoba (U.P.),
Phone-05281-244105
11. Central Bank of India,
Talbehat Branch, Rani Pura, Talbehat, Lalitpur-
284126, Distt.-Lalitpur, (U.P.)
Phone-05175-232390
12. Central Bank of India,
Chhatarpur Branch, 100, Jawhar Marg, Kanpur,
Jhansi Road, Distt. Chhatarpur, Pin-471001,
Tele-07682-2427-42-43-44
13. Central Bank of India,
Jashpur Nagar Branch, in front of Housing Board,
Colony, Distt. Jashpur-Chhatisgarh
14. Central Bank of India,
Pinjour Branch, Abdulpur, Kalka Shimla Road,
National Highway No. 22, Pinjour,
Distt.-Panchkula
15. Central Bank of India,
Bajaj Residential Area Branch, Bajaj Vihar, Malara
Complex, Aurangabad Nagar Road, Aurangabad,
431136, Maharashtra
16. Central Bank of India,
Jalna Industrial Area Branch, Jalna Aurangabad
Road, Jalna Industrial Area, 1-1-69, Lakkad Kote,
Vijay Complex, Jalna-431203, Maharashtra
17. Central Bank of India,
APNDC Basti Branch APN Degree College, Basti,
(U.P.)
18. Central Bank of India,
LBS Degree Collage, Gonda Branch, Lal Bahadur
Shastri Degree College Gonda, (U.P.)

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

1. Central Bank of India,
Gulmohar Bhopal Branch, 46-49, Mahendra
Township, Phase-II, E-8, Extension Area, Colony,
Bhopal, Pin-462039, Tele-0755/2427738
2. Central Bank of India,
Badwani Branch, Sukh Vilas Colony, in front of
Distt. Hospital, Badwani, Distt. Badwani, (M.P.),
Pin-451551, Tele-07290/222501
3. Central Bank of India,
Rasulia Hoshangabad Branch, S.P. M. Gate No. 1,
Harda Road, Rasulia, Distt. Hoshangabad (M.P.),
Tele-07574-255144

19. Central Bank of India,
SSM Gorakhpur Branch, Saraswati Shishu Mandir
Senior Girls Vidyalaya, Surajkund, Gorakhpur,
(U.P.)
20. Central Bank of India,
Rapti Nagar Branch, Rapti Nagar, Mangalam Bahar,
Gorakhpur, (U.P.)
21. Central Bank of India,
Krishna Nagar Branch, In front of Aluminium
Factory, Krishna Nagar, Gorakhpur,
(U.P.)
22. Central Bank of India,
Navi Nagar Branch, P.O.-Navi Nagar, Distt.
Aurangabad (Bihar)
23. Central Bank of India,
Rajiv Nagar Branch
Mehta Nagar Branch
Metha Market, Rajiv Nagar, Main Road, Near
Patliputra Railway Crossing, Patna-800 024
24. Central Bank of India,
Hanuman Nagar Branch, K-109, P.C. Colony,
Hanuman Nagar, Kankarbagh, Patna-800020
25. Central Bank of India,
Kothrud Branch, Plot No. 78,
Raghuvansh Apartment, Mayur Colony, Kothrud,
Pune-411038, (Maharashtra)
26. Central Bank of India,
Tasgaon Branch, Om Complex, 1st floor,
Siddheshwar Road, Tasgaon-416312,
Distt. Sangli, (Maharashtra)

**Name & Address of the Branch/Office of UCO Bank for
notification in the Gazette of India**

Region-Mumbai

Sl. No. Address

1. UCO Bank
Korparkhairne Branch
Mahavir Shraddha
Shop No. 15 & 16 Sector 14,
Plot No. 12, Koparkhairne
New Mumbai - 400709
2. UCO Bank
Dahanu Branch B.S.E.S. Complex
Dahanu - Thermal Power
Project Area Dahanu Road
Dist. Thane (Maharashtra)
3. UCO Bank
Kandivli (East) Branch
At. M/Skedwkar Mechanical
Works Pvt. Ltd.
Akurli Road, Kandivli (East)
Mumbai (Maharashtra)
Pin-400 101

4. UCO Bank
CBD Belapur Branch
Agrawal Trade Centre,
Ground Floor,
No. 86, Sector-II, CBD Belapur
New Mumbai - 400614
5. UCO Bank
Kharghar Branch
Tulsi Gagan, Presijend CHS
Plot No. 28/29, Ground Floor
No. 12 to 16, Sector 21,
Kharghar, New Mumbai - 410210
6. UCO Bank
Mumbai-Matunga Branch
Lakshmi House No. 1
84, T.H. Kataria Marg
Matunga Mumbai (Maharashtra)
Pin - 400016.
7. UCO Bank
Nerul Branch
Rooprail Garden, D wing,
1st Floor,
Plot No. C-3, Sector - 23,
Nerul (East), New Mumbai - 400706
8. UCO Bank
Nala Sopara Branch
Estar Building, Shree Prastha Complex,
Ground Floor, No. 5 to 10,
Nala-Sopara (West)
Dist - Thane, Mumbai - 400120
9. UCO Bank
Mumbai - Treasury Branch
1st Floor, Mafatlal Centre
Nariman Point
Mumbai - 400021
10. UCO Bank
Service Branch-Pune
Mainkar Bungalow
891/ Bhandarkar Road,
Deccan Pune.

Region-Varanasi

11. UCO Bank
Mota Anand Mayee Hospital,
Premises, Shivala, Varanasi
12. UCO Bank
5C/5, Anukul Banerjee Road,
Tagore Town, Allahabad, U.P.
13. UCO Bank
Arya Nagar, Gorakhpur, U.P.
14. UCO Bank
Hotel Shivam, 1st Floor, Sutthatti Crossing,
Station Road, Jaunpur, U.P.

15. UCO Bank
Nandini Complex Opp. Telephone Exchange
Civil Lines, Sultanpur, U.P.
16. UCO Bank
Bhagambari Road, Allapur,
Allahabad, U.P.
17. UCO Bank
D A V College Compound,
Meerapur, Allahabad, U.P.
18. UCO Bank
Jal Sansthan Compound, Allahabad, U.P.
19. UCO Bank
Char Phatak, Mohaddipur,
Dist. Gorakhpur, U.P.
20. UCO Bank
LICI College Road, Barhalganj,
Gorakhpur, U.P.
21. UCO Bank
Jal Sansthan Bhelupur, Varanasi, U.P.
22. UCO Bank,
Surya Nagar Colony, Gillet Bazar, Opp.
Masjid, Shivpur, Varanasi, U.P.
23. UCO Bank,
Uma Tiwari Girls Inter College,
Gola Bazar, Gorakhpur, U.P.
24. UCO Bank,
Sarvodaya Kisan Inter College,
Kauriram, Gorakhpur, U.P.
25. UCO Bank,
Kabir Parekh Sansthan, 108A, MIG,
Pritam Nagar, Allahabad, U.P.
26. UCO Bank
Bharatpur New Mandi Branch Bharatpur
(Rajasthan) Pin - 321001
27. UCO Bank
Deedwana Branch
Vill. & P.O.- Deedwana
Tehsil - Lalsot, Dist.-Dausa (Rajasthan)
28. UCO Bank
Jaipur-Agra Road Branch
Agarwal College Campus,
Agra Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302003
29. UCO Bank
Jaipur-Bani Park Branch
28A, Bani Park,
Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302016
30. UCO Bank
Jaipur-Bhagwan Das Road Branch
C-50, Bhagwan Das Road,
Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302001
31. UCO Bank
Jaipur-Gandhi Circle Branch
P.O.- Gandhi Circle,
SB-169, Gandhi Marg
Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302001
32. UCO Bank
Jaipur-NEI Khatipura Rd. Branch
National Engineering Industries Ltd.,
Khatipura Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302006
33. UCO Bank
Jaipur-Johri Bazar Branch
Johri Bazar, Zone - II,
Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302003
34. UCO Bank
Jaipur- Service Branch
1 A, Lal Niwas
Near Nareain Singh Circle,
Tonk Road,
Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302015
35. UCO Bank
Jaipur-Tonk Road Branch
17, Mangal Marg, Tonk Road,
Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302015
36. UCO Bank
Jaipur- Tilak Nagar Branch
B-17 A, Dhruwa Marg,
Tilak Nagar,
Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302004
37. UCO Bank
Jaipur- GSI Branch
GSI, Jhalana Doogri,
Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302004
38. UCO Bank
Jaipur- VKIA Industrial Area Branch
Opp. Road No. 12, Sikar Road,
Jaipur (Rajasthan)
39. UCO Bank
Lahri Ka Was Branch
Nangal Rajwatand,
Lalsot Road,
Dist.- Dausa (Rajasthan)

Region-Jaipur

40. UCO Bank
Phulera Branch Opp. Police Station,
Gandhi Chowk, Phulera,
Dist.- Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 303338
41. UCO Bank
LBO, Dausa
Tiwari Bhawan, Agra Road,
Dausa (Rajasthan)
Pin - 303003
42. UCO Bank
Jaipur- Mirza Ismile Road Branch
Imperial Hotel, Arvind Marg,
Mirza Ismile Road,
Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 302001

Region - Bhopal

43. UCO Bank
Gwalior Old High Court Rd. Branch
Old High Court Road
Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
Pin - 474 001
44. UCO Bank
13th BN, SAF Kampoo Branch
SAF Kampoo
Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
Pin - 474 001
45. UCO Bank
Dabra Branch
Main Road Dabra
Dist. - Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
Pin - 475 110
46. UCO Bank
Dhodhar Branch
Dist.- Sheopur Kalan
(Madhya Pradesh) Pin - 476 460
47. UCO Bank
Bhopal - Service Branch
Habibganj
Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
Pin - 462016
48. UCO Bank
Lalghati Branch
Halalpura, Sawan Nagar
Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
Pin - 462 032
49. UCO Bank
Durg Branch
Bhilai Institute of Technology,
G.E. Road, Durg
Dist.- Durg (Chattishgarh)
Pin - 490 020

50. UCO Bank
Krishak Nagar, Raipur Branch
Indira Gandhi Agriculture University,
Post - Krishak Nagar
Dist.- Raipur (Chattishgarh)
Pin-490 012
51. UCO Bank
Pensionbada, Raipur Branch
Campus of Board of Secondary Education
Chattishgarh Tagore Nagar,
Pensionbada, Raipur
Dist.- Raipur (Chattishgarh)
Pin - 490 001
52. UCO Bank
Shanti Nagar, Jabalpur Branch
Opp. Jabalpur Development Authority Complex,
Damoh Naka, Katni Road,
Jabalpur Dist.- Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
Pin - 482 002

Region - Lucknow

53. UCO Bank
Bundel Khand Degree College Br.
Gwalior Road
Jhansi (Uttarpradesh)
54. UCO Bank
Barabanki Branch
Madan Plaza (Shri Madan Vatika)
Satrikh Naka
Faizabad Road
Barabanki (Uttar Pradesh)
55. UCO Bank
Lucknow - Homeguard,
H.Q. Branch Jail Road
Lucknow
56. UCO Bank
Lucknow - Aliganj Avas & City
Extension Scheme Branch
Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
57. UCO Bank
Lucknow - Jal Sansthan Branch
Jal Sansthan Aishbagh
Lucknow
58. UCO Bank
Aligarh - Sri Maheswari Inter College
Aligarh Branch
Sri Maheswari Inter College,
Gopal Bhawan, Sasni Gate
Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)
Pin - 202001
59. UCO Bank
Lucknow Development Authority Branch,
Lal Bagh, Lucknow

60. UCO Bank
Aligarh - Municipal Corporation Br.
Behind Civil Court,
Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)
Pin - 202 001
61. UCO Bank
Lucknow- Vikas Pradhikaran Branch,
Vikas Pradhikaran Bhawan,
Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar,
Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
Pin - 226 01 0
62. UCO Bank
Ayodhya - Maharaja Inter College Branch,
Maharaja Inter College,
Ayodhya, Faizabad,
(Uttar Pradesh)

Region-Ranchi

63. UCO Bank
Barharwa Branch, Main Road,
Post. - Barharwa,
Dist.- Sahibganj (Jharkhand)
Pin - 816 101
64. UCO Bank
Dhanbad Branch,
Post Box - 25,
Rathore Mansion,
Dist.- Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
Pin - 826 001
65. UCO Bank
Dhurwa Branch,
E/113/114, Sector - II,
P.O. - Dhurwa, Ranchi (Jharkhand)
Pin - 834 004
66. UCO Bank
Dumka Branch,
Kuldeep Singh Road,
At & P.O. - Dumka (Jharkhand) Pin - 814 1 01
67. UCO Bank
Hatia Chowk Branch,
Lalmatia Road,
Dist.- Godda (Jharkhand) Pin - 81 4 133
68. UCO Bank
Bistupur, Jamshedpur Branch,
Post Box 84,
Bistupur Main Road,
Jamshedpur (Jharkhand) Pin - 831 001
69. UCO Bank
Jugsalai, Jamshedpur Branch,
Station Road,
Jugsalai, Jamshedpur,
Dist. - Singhbhum (Jharkhand)
Pin - 831 002

70. UCO Bank
ECL, Rajmahal Branch,
ECL, Rajmahal Campus
Shopping Complex,
P.O.- Mahagama
Dist. - Godda (Jharkhand)
71. UCO Bank
Maithan Branch,
P.O. - Maithan Dam,
Dist. - Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
Pin - 828 207
72. UCO Bank
BIT, Mesra Branch,
Birla Institute of Technology,
Main Building, Mesra,
Ranchi (Jharkand)
Pin - 835 21 5
73. UCO Bank
Sakchi Branch,
Sakchi,
6, Thakur Bari Road,
Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)
Pin-831 001

Region-Nagpur

74. UCO Bank
IBM Branch,
Indian Bureau of Mines,
"Indira Bhavan" Civil Lines,
Nagpur
Pin - 440 001
75. UCO Bank
Katol Road Branch,
Ramdeo Baba Engg. College Campus,
Gittikhadan,
Nagpur
Pin - 440 01 3
76. UCO Bank
Walni Branch
Western Coalfields Ltd.,
Walni Mines,
Post - Walni Colliary,
Tehsil - Saoner Dist. - Nagpur
Pin - 441 504
77. UCO Bank
Nagpur - Service Branch,
Somalwar Bhawan,
Mount Road Extension,
Nagpur Pin - 440 001
78. UCO Bank
Seminary Hills Branch,
GSI Compound, Seminary Hills, Civil Lines,
Near T.V. Tower, Nagpur
Pin - 440 060

79. UCO Bank
Mungoli Mines Branch
Kailash Nagar,
P.O. - Sakhara
Tahsil - Wani, Dist. - Yavatmal
Pin - 445 307
80. UCO Bank
Gondegaon Branch
Gondegaon WCL Area,
Tahsil - Par Shivani,
Dist. - Nagpur
81. UCO Bank
Nagpur - Wardha Road Branch,
Saimandir, Wardha Road,
Nagpur Pin - 440015
82. UCO Bank
KITS, Ramtek Branch,
(At + P.) + Tahsil - Sitalwadi Ramtek
Dist. - Nagpur
Pin - 441 106
83. UCO Bank
Hinganghat Branch,
Ganesh Mandir Road,
Gandhi Ward,
Tahsil - Hinganghat,
Dist. - Wardha
- Region-New Delhi**
84. UCO Bank
Chawri Bazar Branch,
3602, Chawri Bazar,
Delhi Pin - 110 006
85. UCO Bank
Ghaziabad Branch,
22, Vivek Vihar,
GT Road, Ghaziabad (U.P.)
Pin - 201 001.
86. UCO Bank
Ferozeshah Road Branch,
ICSSR - Ferozeshah Road,
35, Ferozeshah Road,
New Delhi
Pin - 110 002
87. UCO Bank
I.I.P.A. Branch,
Indian Institute of Public Administration
Branch,
4 Block B, Indraprastha Estate (Near ITO)
New Delhi
Pin - 110 002
88. UCO Bank
SC Patel Nagar Branch,
58-59, South Patel Nagar Market,
New Delhi Pin - 110 008
89. UCO Bank
Patiala House Court Branch
Patiala House Court Premises,
New Delhi
90. UCO Bank
Thomson Press, Faridabad Branch
Sector - 15, Thomson Press,
Faridabad (Haryana)
91. UCO Bank
Dwarka Branch
Plot No. 4, Pankaj Plaza,
Sector - 4, Dwarka
New Delhi Pin - 110 045
92. UCO Bank
Mayur Vihar Branch
A-8, Acharya Niketan,
Mayour Vihar Phase - I
Delhi
Pin - 110 091
93. UCO Bank
Rohini Branch
A -1/20, Prasant Vihar,
Sector - 14, Rohini,
New Delhi
Pin - 110 085
94. UCO Bank
South City Gurgaon Branch
104, Greenwood Plaza,
B-Block, Sector - 45,
Greenwood City,
Gurgaon (Haryana)
Pin - 122 002
95. UCO Bank
MCU Nehru Place Branch
93, Ashoka Bhawan
Nehru Place,
Sector - 4, Dwarka
New Delhi
Pin - 110 019
96. UCO Bank
Paschim Vihar Branch
B-377, Mirabag
Paschim Vihar
New Delhi
Pin - 110 063
97. UCO Bank
Greater Noida Branch
B-7/2, Site-IV
Shopping Plaza,
Surajpur - Kasna Road,
Greater Noida
(Uttar Pradesh)
Pin-201306

98. UCO Bank
FCC, Parliament Street Branch
5, Parliament Street,
New Delhi Pin - 110 001

99. UCO Bank
Vikas Puri Branch
G-26, Community Center,
Vikas Puri, New Delhi Pin - 110 018

100. UCO Bank
Pitampura Branch
1st Floor, Road No. 44
Community Center, Pitampura,
New Delhi Pin - 110 034

101. UCO Bank
New Delhi Service Branch
Basement 5, Parliament Street,
New Delhi Pin - 110 001

102. UCO Bank
MCU Parliament
Street Branch
5, Parliament Street
New Delhi Pin-110001

Region-Ahmedabad

103. UCO Bank
Bhadra Ahmedabad Branch
UCO Bank Building
Post Box - 174
Bhadra, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
Pin - 380 001

104. UCO Bank
Ashram Road, Ahmedabad Branch
Near Sanyas Ashram
Ashram Road, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
Pin - 380 009

105. UCO Bank
St. Xavier's, Ahmedabad
Plot No. 1 & 2
Motinagar Co-operative Housing Society,
5, Road Crossing
Navrangpura
Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Pin-380014

106. UCO Bank
Memnagar, Ahmedabad Branch
5&6, Shubh Duplex
1st Floor, Near Navneet Press
Gurukul Road, Memnagar
Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Pin - 380 052

107. UCO Bank
Alkapuri, Vadodara Branch
Anjali Chambers,
1st Floor, R.C. Dutt Road
Alkapuri Vadodara (Gujarat) Pin - 390 007

108. UCO Bank
Broach Branch
Shalimar Talkies Compound
1st Floor, Station Road
Broach (Gujarat) Pin - 392 001

Region - Ajmer

109. UCO Bank
Antah Branch Main Market
Antah, Dist.- Baran (Rajasthan)
Pin - 325202

110. UCO Bank
Udaipur Branch Post Bag No. 29
126, Bapu Bazar
Udaipur (Rajasthan)
Pin - 313 001

111. UCO Bank
Tonk Branch
Shri Ramkrishna Bhawan
Jawhar Bazar Tonk
(Rajasthan)

112. UCO Bank
Bhopalpura, Udaipur Branch
St. Pauls Hr. Sec. School
Bhopalpura Udaipur
(Rajasthan)

113. UCO Bank
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kota Branch
Near Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Kota Junction
Kota (Rajasthan) Pin - 324 002

114. UCO Bank
MBS Hospital, Kota Branch
Nayapura
Kota (Rajasthan) Pin - 324001

115. UCO Bank
D A V College,
Ajmer Branch
D A V College
Beawar Road
Ajmer (Rajasthan)

Region - Dharamsala

116. UCO Bank
Lead Bank Office, Bilaspur
Main Bazar
Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)
Pin - 174 001

117. UCO Bank
Una Branch
Opposite Telephone Exchange
Old Tehsil Bazar
Una (Himachal Pradesh)
Pin - 174 001

118. UCO Bank
Palampur Branch
Smt. Satyawati Butail Marketing Complex
Gurudwara Road
Palampur (Himachal Pradesh)
Pin - 176 061

Region - Bhagalpur

119. UCO Bank
Kahalgaon Branch Station Road
Post - Kahalgaon
Dist. - Bhagalpur (Bihar)
120. UCO
Lead Bank Office, Banka
Dokania Market Banka
Dist. - Banka (Bihar) Pin - 813 001

Region - Indore

121. UCO Bank
Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Mahavidyalaya,
Indore Branch
Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Mahavidyalaya
Old Sehore Road,
Indore (Madhya Pradesh)
Pin - 452 001
122. UCO Bank
Dewas Branch Diamond Tower
A.B. Road, Dewas
Dist. - Dewas (Madhya Pradesh)
Pin - 455 001

Region - Chandigarh

123. UCO Bank
Sainipura Branch
Saini Sr. Sec. School
Near Sukhpura Chowk Sainipura, Rohtak
(Haryana) Pin - 124 001
124. UCO Bank
Halvasiya Vidya Vihar Branch
Rohtak Gate,
Bhiwani (Haryana)
Pin - 127 021

Region - Bareilly

125. UCO Bank
Dekyting Tibetan Colony
Sahastra Dhara Road
Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
Pin-248001.

Gandhinagar Zone

1. Modasa Branch
Balaji Complex
Opp. Taluka Panchayat,
Malpur Road, Modasa-383315
Gujarat.

2. Infocity Branch
Shop No.37, Supermall-2,
Infocity, Gandhinagar -382009
Gujarat.
3. Santej Branch
Plot No.1168/P, Santej-Bhadaj Road,
Santej Chowkdi, Tal. Kalol,
Distt. Gandhinagar-382721 Gujarat.

Bhubaneswar Zone

4. Duburi Branch
Vill & P.O.-Duburi,
Ps-kalinga Nagar,
Distt-Jajpur-755 026
Orissa.
5. Jaipur Branch
Vill & P.O-Jaipur, Main Road,
Distt-Koraput - 764 001 Orissa.
6. Cuttack Branch
Nayasarak, Cuttack - 753 001 Orissa.
7. Gopalpur Branch
Press Chowk, Cuttack-753 010 Orissa.
8. Ranihat Branch
Bajra Kabati Road, Cuttack -753 001
Orissa.
9. Paradeep Branch
467, Core Sector, Paradeep Port,
Distt.Jagatsinghpur- 754 142 Orissa.
10. Bhubaneswar Branch
129, Ashok Nagar, Unit-II, Janpath,
Bhubaneswar - 751 007, Orissa.
11. Sahidnagar Branch
A/123, Sahid Nagar,
Bhubaneswar - 751 007, Orissa.
12. Chandaka Ind. Complex Branch
Sector- A, Plot No. 1030A,
Chandaka Industrial Complex,
N.H.-5, PO:Rasulgarh,
Bhubaneswar, - 751 010
Orissa.
13. Kapilprasad Mrkt. Com. Branch
HIG-1/65, BDA Colony,
Kapil Prasad, Bhubaneswar-751002
Orissa.
14. Kharvel Nagar Branch
98, Kharvel Nagar,
Keshari Talkies Complex,
Unit-III, Bhubaneswar-751 001
Orissa.
15. Sailashree Vihar Branch
39, HIG Duplex, Sailashree Vihar,
Bhubaneswar - 751 021, Orissa.

16. Nabakalebar Road Branch
Nabakalebar Road Area,
Grand Road, Puri - 752 001, Orissa.
17. Rourkela Branch
Hamirpur Road,
Sector-19, Rourkela-769 005 Orissa.

Patna Zone

18. Jehanabad Branch
Main Road, Jahanabad-804408 Bihar.
19. Bikramganj Branch
Renu Bhawan
Arrah-Sasaram Road, Bikramganj,
Distt. Rohtas-802212 Bihar
20. Rajeev Nagar Branch
P.O.Keshri Nagar, Patna-8000 25 (Bihar)

Karnataka Zone

21. R.P.C. Layout Branch,
No. 46, Fifth Main Road,
RPC Layout, Vijayanagar,
Bangalore- 560 040 Karnataka.
22. Bogadi 11 Stage Branch
No.6, Parameshwari Complex,
New Kantharaju Road,
Krishnamurthy Layout
Mysore-570023 Karnataka.
23. Jnana Jyothi Nagar Branch
No 2, 15th Cross,
Ullal Main Road,
Muneshwara Layout,
Bangalore-560 056.
Karnataka.
24. Sheshadripuram Branch
Sheshadripuram Edu. Trust,
27, Nagappa Street, Sheshadripuram,
Bangalore-560 020
Karnataka.
25. AECS Layout Branch
334, B- Block,
Opp.to Brook fields, Kundalahalli
Bangalore- 560 037. Karnataka.

Agra Zone

26. Saifai Branch
U.P.Rural Medical Sciences & Reserarch
Institute, Vill & P.O. Saifai,
Distt : Ltava-206301
Uttar Pradesh.

New Delhi Zone

27. New Delhi LB Corporate Branch
37, Saheed Bhagat Singh Marg,
Near Shivaji Stadium,
New Delhi- 110 001.

Chandigarh Zone

28. MGF Plaza Branch
DLF Phase II, Mehrauli Gurgaon Road,
Next to Beverly Park,
Gurgaon (Haryana)
29. Manesar Branch
Village & P.O. Manesar
Kasan Road,
Near Manesar Bus Stand,
Manesar, Distt. Gurgaon (Haryana)

Kanpur Zone

30. C.P. Mission Compound Branch
803/6, Gwalior Road,
P&T Colony, Jhansi - 284003
(Uttar Pradesh)
31. Maharana Pratap Engineering College Branch
M.P.E.C. Mandhana Kothi,
Mandhana, Kanpur - 208017
(Uttar Pradesh)
32. Shuklaganj Branch
S.P.J.D. Balika Inter College
Shuklaganj, Unnao - 209801
(Uttar Pradesh)
33. Mohan Branch
Gandhi Mission, H.M.K.D. Inter College,
Town Area, Mohan, Unnao - 209851
Uttar Pradesh
34. Banthar Branch
I.I.S.T.E.M.Institute,
Lather Technology Park,
Banthar, Unnao
Uttar Pradesh

Bhopal Zone

35. Gulmohar Colony Branch
G-3/339, Gulmohar Colony,
E-8 Extension, Area Colony,
Bhopal-462039
Madhya Pradesh

Muzaffarpur Zone

36. Riga Branch
At-Dhanuka Gram,
P.O.- Riga, Distt- Sitamarhi-843327
Bihar.
37. Islamiya College Branch
At - Lakshmipur,
PO & Distt - Siwan-841 226 Bihar.

Ujjain Zone

38. Mahananda Branch
B-5, Sai Nikunj, Bhartiya Gyanpeeth,
Mahanandanagar, Ujjain-456010,
Madhya Pradesh.

Kerala zone

39. Kakkanad Branch
X/64 C, Thadathil Building,
Seaport Airport Road,
Kakkanad, Ernakulam - 682 037
Kerala.

Visakhapatnam Zone

40. Uppada Branch
D.N.7-175,
Beach Road Junction,
U. Kothepalli Mandal
Distt. East Godavari-533448
Andhra Pradesh.
41. Keddareswarpet Branch
D.No. 18-05-18, Main Road,
Keddareswarpet,
Distt. - Krishna,
Vijayawada- 520003
Andhra Pradesh.
42. Kotha Road (Town)Branch
D-No.26-15-24,
Town Kotha Road,
Distt - Visakhapatnam- 530001
Andhra Pradesh.

Ghaziabad Zone

43. Mehrauli Branch
Village Mehrauli, NH-24,
Block Rajapur,
District Ghaziabad-201002
Uttar Pradesh.
43. Greater Noida Branch
C-6, 7 & 8,
Bita-2, Shopping Centre,
Greater Noida,
Uttar Pradesh
45. Reeyjakhil Branch
Satpuli Baijroa Road,
Reethakhil,
Distt. Pairo Garwal 246132.
Uttarakhand
46. Rajnagar Branch
Ram Chameli Chaddha College,
Meerut Road Industrial Area,
Distt. Ghaziabad-201001
Uttar Pradesh.
47. Islamia Inter College Branch
Islamia Inter College
Idgah Road, Saharanpur,
Uttar Pradesh
48. Sector 62 NOIDA Branch
Staff Training College
B-32, Sector-62, Noida-201307

49. Sanjay Vihar Branch
L.I.C. Buliding, Sanjay Vihar,
Awas Vikas Colony, Hapur Road,
Distt. Ghaziabad, U.P.
50. New Bareilly Branch
Adjacent to Leaf Petrol Pump
(Bharat Petroleum), Main Road,
Mahanagar, Pilibhit Bye pass road,
Distt. Bareilly (U.P.)
51. Rudrapur Branch
A-9, Avad Vikas, Rudrapur,
Distt. Udham Singh Nagar,
(Uttarakhand)

Rajasthan Branch

52. Sangaria Branch
Ricco Mini Growth Centre,
Sangaria, Jodhpur-342 005
Rajasthan
53. Pushkar Road Branch
Plot No.-14,
Hari Bhau Upadhyay Nagar,
Near-Cineworld Cinema,
Ajmer- 305004
Rajasthan.
54. Ajay Nagar Branch
724-A, Motihans Piyau,
Main Bus Stand, Ajay Nagar,
Ajmer - 305 004.
Rajasthan
55. Aravali Vihar Branch
3/12, Aravali Vihar,
Alwar - 301 001
Rajasthan
56. Vidhyadhar Nagar Branch
A-11, Ganpati Paradise,
Central Spine Scheme,
Vidhyadhar Nagar,
Jaipur-302023
Rajasthan
57. Mahavir Nagar Branch
Mp A 44/, Mahavir Nagar,
Rangbari Main Road,
Kota - 324 005 Rajasthan
58. Shastri Circle Branch
B-395, Shastri Nagar,
Bhilwara - 311 001
Rajasthan

Raipur Zone

59. Rajendra Nagar Branch
Manisha Building, No.414,
Link Road, Ward No.08,
Rajendra Nagar, Bilaspur-495001
Chhattisgarh.

Solapur Zone

60. Solapur service Branch
192/6, M.G. Abdulpurkar Complex,
Neela Nagar, Budhawar Peth,
Solapur-413 002.
Maharashtra.
61. Malewadi Branch
SMP College,
Shankarrao Mohite Mahavidyalaya
Shopping Complex, Pandharpur Road,
At & P.O. Malewadi, Taluka-Malshiras
Distt-Solapur-413 101
Maharashtra.

Varanasi Zone

62. Raebareli Branch
H.No.920, 1st Floor,
Lodhwani building
Near Feroz Gandhi Degree College
Chauraha, Civil Lines Road,
Raebareli, Distt.-Raebareli-229 001
Uttar Pradesh.
63. Basti Branch
"Shivam Complex" 1st Floor,
Rameshwarpuri, Gandhinagar,
Basti - 272 001
Uttar Pradesh.
64. Deoria (Sadar) Branch
Laxminarayan Market.
H.No. 215, W. No. 17,
Post & Distt. Deoria-274 001
Uttar Pradesh.
65. Sagra Branch
P.N.Plaza, D 58/19 B, 1st Floor,
Sagra Crossing, Sagra,
Varanasi-221 010
Uttar Pradesh.
66. Gonda Branch
Prakash vila, opp. Gandhi Park,
Malviya Nagar, Gonda- 271 001
Uttar Pradesh.
67. Musafirkhana Branch
House No. 767, Ward No.7,
Musafirkhana, Distt.Sultanpur-227 813
Uttar Pradesh.
68. Lahartara Branch
Divisional Railway Managers Office,
North Eastern Railway, Varanasi-221 002,
Uttar Pradesh.
69. Naini Branch
11 A/2, Daud Nagar,
Naini, Allahabad,
Uttar Pradesh.

Vadodara Zone

70. Dahod Branch
Ganga Bhavan, 1st Floor,
Station Road,
Opp. Kalabhai Patrol Pump,
Dahod- 389 151
Gujarat.
71. Varachha Road Branch
Rubi Trade Centre,
Near Rajhans Complex,
Varachha Road, Surat-395 006
Gujarat.

Mumbai South Zone

72. Mumbai Corporate Banking Branch
4th Floor, Bank of India Bldg.,
70-80, M.G.Road,
Mumbai - 400 001.
Maharashtra.
73. Bhakti Park Branch
Topaz Building,
Shop No. 7, 8 & 9,
Anik Wadala Link Road,
Wadala (East),
Mumbai- 400 037.
Maharashtra.

Raigad-Thane Zone

74. Ghansoli Branch
101, Ghanashyam Bhavan,
Plot No.10, Sector-3,
Near Ghansoli Railway Station,
Ghansoli, District -Thane,
Navi Mumbai-400 601
Maharashtra.
75. Gokhivare Branch
John Parera House,
Gokhivare, Village Naka,
Gokhivare, Vasai (East),
District - Thane-401 208
Maharashtra.

Goa Zone

76. Navelim Branch
Office Space, F2- F/5,
Paramount Commercial Complex,
Near Church, Navelim,
Distt. Salcete-403 707,
Goa.
77. Ganeshpuri Branch
"Radha Vasudeo Smruti",
Ganeshpuri, Mapusa,
Distt-North Goa- 403507,
Goa.

Pune Zone

78. Sangamner Branch,
"Ram-Laxman" Sankul,
124A+B/14, Ganesh Nagar,
Pune-Nasik Highway,
Sangamner-422 605,
Distt. Ahmednagar.
Maharashtra.
79. Lasalgaon Branch
B.J.Complex, Gat No. 370,
Grampanchayat Shop No. 1548(8),
Kotamgaon Road, Lasalgaon,
Distt. Nasik- 422 306
Maharashtra.

Hyderabad Zone

80. Anantapur Branch
D.N.12-313, Ground Floor,
Balaji Towers,
Subhash Road,
Anantapur - 515 001
Andhra Pradesh.
81. Janathapet Branch
Visvodaya Boys High
School Campus,
Udayagiri Road,
Janathapet,
Kavali - 524 202,
Andhra Pradesh.
82. New Balaji Colony Branch
8-50/1, Air Bye-pass Road,
Opp. Air Station,
Tirupathi - 517 501,
Andhra Pradesh.
83. Hyderabad Housing &
Personal Finance Branch
10-1 -1199/2,
P.T.I. Building,
1st Floor, A.C. Guards,
Hyderabad - 500 004,
Andhra Pradesh.
84. Nalgonda Branch
6-2-8/1, B.D.A. Complex,
Ground Floor,
Opp. Police Head Quarter
Hyderabad Road,
Nalgonda - 508 001,
Andhra Pradesh.
85. Karimnagar Branch
H.No. 2-3-169/1,
Ground Floor, Vajramma Towers,
Kaman Road, Karimnagar -505 001
Andhra Pradesh.

Ranchi Zone

86. Buty More Branch
Maa Pitambara Palace,
Krishna Nagar Chowk,
N.H. - 33, Buty,
Distt. -Ranchi -835 217
Jharkhand.
87. Upper Bazar Branch
"Sri Ram Tower", 1st Floor,
North Market Road,
(Near Shani Temple),
Upper Bazar, Ranchi - 834 001,
Jharkhand.

Ludhiana Zone

88. Chheharta Branch
Birla VXL Ltd.,
G.T. Road,
Amritsar-1430 01
Punjab.

Ahmedabad Zone

89. Bapunagar Branch
B Wing, 1st floor,
Sardar Patel Mall
N.S.Mill Compound,
Nr Diamond Mill
Bapunagar-Nikol Rd.,
Ahmedabad 382 350
Gujarat.
90. CTM Char-rasta Branch
21 , 1st floor, Rajshree Complex,
Opp. Gurukrupa School, Ramol Road,
CTM Char rasta, Ahmedabad-380026
Gujarat.
91. Atira Branch
Atira Campus,
P.O. Polytechnic, Ahmedabad-380 015,
Gujarat.

Lucknow Zone

92. Lucknow Retal Hub Branch
Kapoorthala Bagh,
Commercial Complex,
Lucknow- 226 020
U.P.
1. State Bank of Patiala
Anoopgarh
Distt. Sri Ganganagar
Rajasthan.
2. State Bank of Patiala
Sri Ganganagar
Dayanand Marg
Distt. Sri Ganganagar
Rajasthan.

3. State Bank of Patiala
Sri Karanpur,
B-Block, Ward No.-6,
Distt. Sri Karanpur,
Rajasthan.
4. State Bank of Patiala
Suratgarh,
Near bus Stand,
Distt. Suratgarh,
Rajasthan.
5. State Bank of Patiala
Hanumangarh,
27, New Dhan Mandi,
Distt. Hanumangarh,
Rajasthan.
6. State Bank of Patiala
Pilibangan
Ward No.-15
Near Jain Bhawan
Distt. Hanumangarh
Rajasthan

प्रोफार्मा-II

क्रम सं. अधिसूचित किए जाने वाले कार्यालय/शाखा का नाम व पता
(अंग्रेजी में)

1. Allahabad Bank
Uppal Hotel, Koyal Ghati, Haridwar Road,
Rishikesh-209204,
Distt. Dehradun (Uttarakhand).
2. Allahabad Bank
Nanda Complex, Taxi Stand
Near Govt. Girls Inter College, Almora,
Distt. Almora-263601, (Uttarakhand).
3. Allahabad Bank
Anaaj Mandi Morh,
Main Road, Gadarpur-263152,
Distt. Udham Singh Nagar,
(Uttarakhand).
4. Allahabad Bank
Bhawali Road, Malli Taal,
Bheemtaal-263136,
Distt. Nainital, (Uttarakhand).
5. Allahabad Bank
Nagar Palika
Building Premises,
Srinagar-246174,
Distt. Pauri Garhwal,
(Uttarakhand).

Name of the Office and Address

1. Industrial Development Bank of India Ltd.,
Neelkamal Building, 367, Shivaji Road,
Eves Crossing, Meerut-250001.

2. Industrial Development Bank of India Ltd.,
Upper Ground,
F-1, 21 Century Building,
Opposite Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's statue,
Ring Road, Surat-395002.
3. Industrial Development Bank of India Ltd
First storey, Padmavati Complex, 2714-4,
Rajagopalachari Street,
Governorpet,
Vijaywada-520002.

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 3599.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम 1970/1980 की धारा 9 के उपखण्ड (1) एवं (2) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण), अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3 के खण्ड (च) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श के पश्चात्, एतद्द्वारा, श्री के. के. डोगरा, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (वेतनमान III, मध्य प्रबंधन), इलाहाबाद बैंक को अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि से तीन वर्षों के लिए अथवा जब तक वे इलाहाबाद बैंक के अधिकारी बने रहते हैं और अगले आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, इलाहाबाद बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में अधिकारी कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/25/2006-बीओ-1]

जी. बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th December, 2007

S. O. 3599.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) & (2) of clause 9 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri K.K. Dogra, Sr. Manager (Scale III, Middle Management) Allahabad Bank, as Officer Employee Director on the Board of Directors of Allahabad Bank for a period of three years, from the date of notification or till he ceases to be an officer of the Allahabad Bank or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[F. No. 9/25/2006-BO-I]

G. B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 3600.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित

आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-1999 से संगठन बिड़ला इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नालॉजी एण्ड साइंस, पिलानी (राजस्थान) को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगी "विश्वविद्यालय" की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :-

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन बही-खाता रखेगा तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उपधारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत् सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा;
- (iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत् सत्यापित ऐसे विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन:-

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 290/2007/फा. सं. 203/83/2007-आ.क.नि. II]

सुरेन्द्र पाल, अवर सचिव

(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)

(Central Board of Direct Taxes)

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2007

S.O. 3600.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Bira Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani (Rajasthan) has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), with effect from 1-4-1999 in the category of 'University', partly engaged in research activities, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;
- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain books of accounts and get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;
- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization:

- (a) fails to maintain books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act

[Notification No. 290/2007/F.No. 203/83/2007/ITA-II]

SURENDER PAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 2007

New Delhi, the 19th December, 2007

का. आ. 3601.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2005 से संगठन सूरत रक्तदान केन्द्र एण्ड रिसर्च सेंटर, सूरत को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगी "अन्य संस्था" की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन बही-खाता रखेगा तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा।
- (iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित ऐसे विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन:—

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 291/2007/फा. सं. 203/90/2007-आ.क.नि.-II]

सुरेन्द्र पाल, अवर सचिव

S.O. 3601.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Surat Raktadan Kendra & Research Centre, Surat has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), with effect from 1-4-2005 in the category of 'other institution', partly engaged in research activities, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;
- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain books of accounts and get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;
- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization:—

- (a) fails to maintain books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 291/2007/ F.No. 203/90/2007/ITA-II]

SURENDER PAL, Under Secy.

**पोत परिवहन, सड़क परिवहन और
राजमार्ग मंत्रालय
(पोत-परिवहन विभाग)
(स्थापना-II अनुभाग)**

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2007

का.आ 3602.— फाइल सं. एच-11020/2/2005-स्थापना के अंतर्गत जारी किए गए दिनांक 11 अक्टूबर, 2005 के का. आ. सं. 1484 (अ) में आंशिक आशोधन करके और फाइल सं. I-35019/3/2006- सूचना का अधिकार के अंतर्गत जारी किए गए दिनांक 19 अप्रैल, 2006 और 05 जनवरी, 16 अप्रैल और 27 सितम्बर, 2007 के उत्तरवर्ती आशोधन तथा सूचना के अधिकार-अधिनियम, 2005 वर्ष, 2005 के अधिनियम सं. 22) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) के तुरसरण में, पोत-परिवहन, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, पोत-परिवहन-विभाग (मुख्यालय), एतद्वारा, निम्नलिखित को नामोद्दिष्ट करता है :

श्री एम. के. त्रेहन, जो कि अपनी अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त करने पर सेवानिवृत्त हो चुके हैं, के स्थान पर श्री अश्विनी कुमार, उप सचिव (दूरभाष: 23710220) (कमरा नं. 527), परिवहन भवन, नई दिल्ली को पोत-परिवहन-विभाग के मुख्यालय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के प्रशासनिक पहलुओं से संबंधित सभी मामलों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय लोक-सूचना-अधिकारी के रूप में।

[फाइल सं. I-35019/3/2006-सूचना का अधिकार]

ए. एम. विजयन, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT
AND HIGHWAYS**

(Department of Shipping)

(Esstt. -II Section)

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2007

S. O. 3602.—In partial modification of S.O. 1484(E) dated 11th October, 2005 issued under File No. H-11020/2/2005- Esstt. and subsequent modification dated 19th April, 2006 & 5th January, 16th April and 27th September 2007 issued under File No. I-35019/3/2006-RTI and in pursuance of Sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005), the Department of Shipping (Headquarter), Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways hereby designate,

Shri Ashwani Kumar, Deputy Secretary (Tel No.23710220) (Room No. 527), Transport Bhavan, New Delhi-110001 as Central Public Information Officer(CPIO) for all matters concerning administrative aspect of the Officers and staff of the Headquarter of the Department of Shipping in place of Shri M.K.Trehan who has since retired on attaining the age of superannuation.

[File No. I-35019/3/2006-RTI]

A.M. VIJAYAN, Under Secy.

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय
नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2007**

का. आ. 3603.—समान अवसर आयोग के दांचे और कार्यों के निर्धारण और जांच करने के लिए अधिसूचना सं. 14. 12/2006(ईओसी)-पीपी. -1 दिनांक 31 अगस्त, 2007 के अंतर्गत एक विशेषज्ञ दल का गठन किया गया था। उक्त अधिसूचना के पैरा 7 के अनुसार इस विशेषज्ञ दल को अपनी रिपोर्ट तीन मास की अवधि में प्रस्तुत करनी थी।

2. विशेषज्ञ दल ने इन मुद्दों की जांच के लिए और अधिक समय देने का अनुरोध किया है। तदनुसार, इस विशेषज्ञ दल के कार्यकाल को दिनांक 1-12-2007 से तीन मास के लिए और बढ़ाया जाता है।

3. इसे सक्षम प्राधिकारी का अनुमोदन प्राप्त है।

[सं. 14-12/2006(ईओसी)-पीपी. -1]

ए. लुईखम, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2007

S. O. 3603.—An Expert Group to examine and determine the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission was set up vide notification No.14-12/2006(EOC)-PP-I, dated 31st August, 2007. As per para 7 of the said notification, the Expert Group was required to submit its report within a period of three months.

2. The Expert Group has requested for some more time for examination of the issues involved. Accordingly, the term of the Expert Group is extended by three months w.e.f. 1-12-2007.

3. This has the approval of the Competent Authority.

[No.14-12/2006(EOC)-PP-I]

AMEISING LUIKHAM, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 3604.—आवास, शिक्षा और कार्यस्थलों में विविधता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए समुचित विविधता सूचकांक की अनुशंसा हेतु अधिसूचना सं. 14-12/2006(डीआई)-पीपी. -1 दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 2007 के अंतर्गत एक विशेषज्ञ दल का गठन किया गया था। उक्त अधिसूचना के पैरा 7 के अनुसार इस विशेषज्ञ दल को अपनी रिपोर्ट तीन मास की अवधि में प्रस्तुत करनी थी।

2. विशेषज्ञ दल ने इन मुद्दों की जांच के लिए और अधिक समय देने का अनुरोध किया है। तदनुसार, इस विशेषज्ञ दल के कार्यकाल को दिनांक 29-11-2007 से तीन मास के लिए और बढ़ाया जाता है।

3. इसे सक्षम प्राधिकारी का अनुमोदन प्राप्त है।

[सं. 14-12/2006(डीआई)-पीपी. -1]

ए. लुईखम, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2007

S. O. 3604.—An Expert Group to recommend an appropriate diversity index to promote diversity in living, educational and work spaces was set up vide notification No.14-12/2006(DI)-PP-I, dated 28th August, 2007. As per para 7 of the said notification, the Expert Group was required to submit its report within a period of three months.

2. The Expert Group has requested for some more time for examination of the issues involved. Accordingly, the term of the Expert Group is extended by three months w.e.f. 29-11-2007.

3. This has the approval of the Competent Authority.

[No.14-12/2006(DI)-PP-I]

AMEISING LUIKHAM, Jt. Secy.

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 3605.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :-

उक्त अनुसूची में-

(क) “मंगलौर विश्वविद्यालय” के सामने ‘मान्यता प्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता’ (इसके बाद स्तंभ (2) के रूप में संदर्भित) शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि और “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” (इसके बाद स्तंभ (3) के रूप में संदर्भित) शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टि के बाद, निम्नलिखित रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

(2)	(3)
नैदानिक विकृति विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा	डी सी पी (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता होगी यदि यह कस्तूरबा मेडिकल कालेज, मंगलौर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में मंगलौर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा जुलाई, 1976 के अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

(ख) “मणिपाल उच्चतर शिक्षा अकादमी मणिपाल” के सामने ‘मान्यता प्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता’ (इसके बाद स्तंभ (2) के रूप में संदर्भित) शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि और “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” (इसके बाद स्तंभ (3) के रूप में संदर्भित) शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टि के बाद, निम्नलिखित रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

2

3

नैदानिक विकृति विज्ञान
में डिप्लोमा

डी सी पी (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता होगी यदि यह कस्तूरबा मेडिकल कालेज, मणिपाल में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में मणिपाल उच्चतर शिक्षा अकादमी मणिपाल द्वारा जनवरी, 1985 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

[सं. यू. 12012/589/2007-एम.ई (पी-II)]

एस. के. मिश्रा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2007

S. O. 3605.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956(102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely—

In the said Schedule—

(a) against “Mangalore University”, under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column(3)], the following shall be inserted, namely:-

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Clinical Pathology”	DCP (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Mangalore University in respect of students trained at Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore on or after July, 1976)

(b) against “Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal”, under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Clinical Pathology”	DCP (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal in respect of students trained at Kasturba Medical College, Manipal on or after January, 1985)

[No. U. 12012/589/2007-ME(P-II)]

S. K. MISHRA, Under Secy.

खान मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 3606.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में, खान मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों/उपक्रमों के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारी-वृन्द ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है:-

- (i) परिचालन कार्यालय, गुजरात गांधीनगर (भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण)
- (ii) परिचालन कार्यालय, जम्मू व कश्मीर, जम्मू (भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण)
- (iii) विपणन कार्यालय, मुम्बई (हिंदुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड)

[सं. ई -17011/1/2006-हिंदी]

अजिता बाजपेयी पाण्डे, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF MINES

New Delhi, the 20th December, 2007

S. O. 3606.—In pursuance of sub-rule(4) of rule 10 of the official language (use for official purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following officers of the subordinate office/Undertaking of Ministry of Mines, where of more than 80% staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi:-

- (i) Operation Office Gujarat, Gandhi Nagar (Geological Survey of India)
- (ii) Operation Office Jammu & Kashmir, Jammu (Geological Survey of India)
- (iii) Marketing Office, Mumbai (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)

[No. E-17011/1/2006-Hindi]

AJITA BAJPAI PANDE, Jt. Secy.

वस्त्र मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 3607.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के प्रयोग के लिए) राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में, वस्त्र मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आने वाले निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है:-

अनुसंधान विस्तार केंद्र
कंरे अवप्रसं,
केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड,
पीबी सं. 38, डाम्भेर,
जिला जलालपुर
नवसारी-396445
(गुजरात)

[सं. ई -11016/1/2005-हिंदी]

भूपेन्द्र सिंह, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2007

S. O. 3607.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes, of the Union), Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following office under the Ministry of Textiles, whereof more than 80% staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :

Research Extension Centre,
Central Sericultural Research and Training
Institute,
Central Silk Board,
PB No. 38, Dambher,
Distt.—Jalalpur,
Navsari—396445
(Gujarat)

[No. E-11016/1/2005-Hindi]

BHUPENDRA SINGH, Jt. Secy.

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक
वितरण मंत्रालय**

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3608.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4
1	आई एस 13849 : 1993	संशोधन संख्या 7, अगस्त 2007	4 दिसम्बर, 2007

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो मानक भवन 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़ चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, काजपुर, पटना, नागपुर पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. कं. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2007

S.O. 3608.—In pursuance of clause (b) sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

SL No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 13849 : 1993	Amendment No. 7, August 2007	4 December, 2007

Copy of this amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapura.

[Ref.: CED/Gazette]

A.K. SAINI, Sc 'F' & Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3609.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1	आई एस 60079-15 : 2005 विस्फोटी गैस पर्यावरणों के लिए बिजली के उपकरण भाग 15	आई एस 8289 : 1976 बिजली के उपकरण के प्रकार सम्पुटन "एन"	31 अक्टूबर, 2007
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(2)

सम्पुटन "एन"
संरक्षण श्रेणी के
विद्युत उपकरणों
का निर्माण, परीक्षण
और त्थ की मरििंग

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलूर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 22/टी-51]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञ. 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 12th December, 2007

S.O. 3609.—In pursuance of clause (b) sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

SCHEDULE

SL No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of the Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS/IEC 60079-15: 2005 Electrical Apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres Part 15 Construction, test and marking of type of protection encapsulation "n" electrical apparatus	IS 8289 : Elec-trical equipment with type of protection 'n'	31 October, 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapura.

[Ref.: ET 22/T-51]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. 'F' & Head (Electro technical)

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3610.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आईएस/आईसी 60034-1: 2004 घूर्णी विद्युत मशीनें भाग 1 : रेटिंग और कार्यकारिता	--	31 अक्टूबर, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, नागपुर, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 15/टी-92]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2007

S.O. 3610.—In pursuance of clause (b) sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies the Indian Standards, to the Indian Standards, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS/IEC 60034-1: 2004 Rotating electrical machines Part 1: Rating and performance	—	31 October, 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref.: ET 15/T-92]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. 'F' & Head (Electro technical)

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3611.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आईएस 14943 (भाग 3): 2007/ आई एस ओ 8583-3 : 2003 वित्तीय लेन-देन कार्ड से उत्पन्न होने वाले संदेश-अंतर्विनिमय संदेश विशिष्टियाँ-भाग 3 : संदेशों, आंकड़ा घटकों व कोड मूल्यों के अनु-रक्षण की विधियाँ (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 14943 (भाग 3): 2001/ आई एस ओ 8583-3 : 1998	31 अक्टूबर, 2007

इस मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, नागपुर पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम एस डी/जी-8 अधिसूचना]

पी. भटनागर, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (प्रबन्ध एवं तंत्र)

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2007

S.O. 3611.—In pursuance of clause (b) sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standard, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the date indicate against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Year of Indian Standard, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 14943 (Part 3): 2007/ISO 8583-3: 2003 Financial transaction card originated messages-Interchange message specifications-Part 3: Maintenance procedures for messages, data elements and code values (First Revision)	IS 14943 (Part 3): 2001/ISO 8583-3: 1998	31 October, 2007

Copy of above Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and its Regional Offices: at Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. : MSD/G-8 Notification]

P. BHATNAGAR, Scientist 'E' & Head (MSD)

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3612.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस/आई सी 60715 : 1981 निम्न-वोल्टता के स्विचगियर और नियंत्रण गियर के आयाम-स्विच गियर और नियंत्रण गियर संस्थापनाओं में विद्युत उपकरणों के यांत्रिक आलम्बन के लिए रेल पर मानकीकृत आरोपण	आई एस 11039 : 1983	31 अक्टूबर, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 07/टी-32]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2007

S.O. 3612.—In pursuance of clause (b) sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies the Indian Standards, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of Indian Standard, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS/IEC 60715: 1981 Dimensions of low-voltage switchgear and controlgear-	IS 11039:1983 Requirements for mounting rails in switchgear and controlgear	31 October, 2007

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Standardized mounting on rails of mechanical support of electrical devices in switchgear and controlgear installations	installations	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and its Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. : ET 07/T-32]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Scientist 'F' & Head (Electro-Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.अ. 3613.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/ किये गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित संशोधन संशोधन लागू	संशोधन संशोधन संशोधन	संशोधन संशोधन संशोधन	संशोधन संशोधन संशोधन
सं. भारतीय मानकों की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	की संख्या और तिथि	होने की तिथि	होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2. आई. एस. 3854: 1997, घरेलू और समान कार्यों के लिए स्विच विनिर्देश (दूसरा संशोधन)	5, अक्टूबर 2007	11-12-2007	

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.अ. 3614.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम 1988 के विनियम, (5) के उपविनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है:—

अनुसूची

क्रम लाइसेंस संख्या संख्या	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/ प्रक्रम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक सं. एवं शीर्षक	रद्द/स्थगित करने की तिथि
1	2	3	4
1. 6233663	श्री गौरि शंकर इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स गुदर	आईएस 12225:97- सॉल्टफुल जेट पम्प	14-8-2006

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीयकार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 14/टी-19]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2007

S.O. 3613.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. of the Indian Standard	No. & Year of the Amendment	No. & Year of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2. IS 3854: 1997	Switches for domestic and similar purposes (Second Revision)	5, October 2007	11-12-2007

Copy of this Amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and its Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. : ET 14/T-19]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Scientist 'F' & Head (Electrotechnical)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	6247266	श्री बालाजी इंडस्ट्रीज एंड इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन हैदराबाद	आईएस 14105:94- डीपवेल हैंडपम्प कांम्पोनेन्ट्स स्टेनलैस स्टील	7-9-2006
3.	6538681	सिटी मिनरल्स गुदूर	आईएस 14543:2004-पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	25-10-2006
4.	6362872	अल्ट्रा बैटरीज प्लॉट नं. 12, फेस IV, आई डी ए, जीडिमेटला, हैदराबाद 500055	आईएस 8144:1997-मल्टी परपस ड्राई बैटरीज	16-11-2006
5.	6554073	शक्ति बॉटलिंग सर्वे नं. 11218/9, एनएच 5, टेल्लप्रोलु 521109 कृष्णा जिला	आईएस 14543:2004-पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	29-11-2006
6.	6566989	आईकण कंपसीटर इंडस्ट्रीज हैदराबाद, आंध्रा प्रदेश	आईएस 13340:1993- एसी विद्युत तंत्रों के लिए स्वतः ठीक होने वाले 650 वोल्ट की रेटित वोल्टता के संत संधारित्र	6-12-2006
7.	6549484	साई गंगा फुड्स एण्ड बेवरेजिज चिरयल बिलेज	आईएस 14543:2004-पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	27-2-2007
8.	6563276	श्री बालाजी इंडस्ट्रीज, गुदूर	आईएस 14543:2004-पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	15-3-2007
9.	6395685	टी टी एल लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद	आईएस 13779:1999-ए सी स्थैतिक वाटआवर भीटर्स, क्लास 1 एण्ड क्लास 2	8-5-2007
10.	6569591	सत्यम बेवरेजिज, धनुर विलेज	आईएस 14543:2004-पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	1-5-2007
11.	6280769	दासारि स्प्रिंग्स, हैदराबाद	आईएस 14543:2004-पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	22-6-2007
12.	6460670	पल्लवि पॉल्ट्रीज, आदिलाबाद	आईएस 651:1992-लवण से ग्लेज किये स्टोनवेयर पाइप फिटिंग	14-6-2007
13.	6656889	श्री लेका इंडस्ट्रीज, अनंतपुर	आईएस 14543:2004-पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	22-6-2007
14.	6233255	बल्लास्ट मेकर्स, हैदराबाद	आईएस 1534(भाग 1):1977- फ्लोरोसेन्ट प्रतिदीप्ती बत्ती के लिए चौक भाग 1 स्विच स्टार्ट परिपथ हेतु	28-7-2007
15.	6255467	वरलक्ष्मी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, हैदराबाद	आईएस 15500(भाग 4) : 2004- डीपवेल हैंड पंप, 30-7-2007 कांम्पोनेन्ट्स विशेष टूल्स-स्टील कांपोनेन्ट्स	30-7-2007
16.	6435267	मिरा एंड सीको पम्स (प्रा) लि. हैदराबाद	आईएस 14102:94- डीपवेल हैंडपम्प कांम्पोनेन्ट्स लेडेड टिन ब्रॉस	30-7-2007

I	2	3	4	5
17.	6450364	आर वी एण्ड कम्पनी, विजयवाडा	आईएस 14543:2004-पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	3-7-2007

तिथि 18-12-2000

[सं. सी. एम. डी./13:13]

ए. के. तलवार, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2007

S.O. 3614.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of the regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given below have been cancelled/suspended with effect from the date indicated against each:

S.No.	Licences No.	Name & Address of the Licensee CM/L-	Article/Process with Relevant Indian standards covered by the Licence	Date of cancellation/ the licence cancelled/ suspension
1	2	3	4	5
1.	6235663	Shri Gowri Shankar Engineering Works, Guntur	IS 12225:1997- centrifugal jet pumps	14-8-2006
2.	6247266	Balaji Industries and Engineering Corporation, Hyderabad	IS 14105:1994 Deepwell handpumps-components-stainless steel	7-9-2006
3.	6538681	Siti Mineral, Guntur	IS 14543:2004- packaged drinking water(other than packaged natural mineral water)	25-10-2006
4.	6362872	Ultra Batteries, Hyderabad	IS 8144:1997- multipurpose dry batteries	16-11-2006
5.	6554073	Sakthi Bottling Telaprolu	IS 14543:2004- packaged drinking water(other than packaged natural mineral water)	29-11-2006
6.	6566989	Ikon Capacitor Industries, Hyderabad	IS 13340:1993- power capacitors of self-healing type for ac power systems having rated woltage up to 650v	6-12-2006
7.	6549484	Sai Ganga Foods & Beverages Cheeryal Village	IS 14543:2004- packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	27-2-2007
8.	6563276	Sri Balaji Industries, Guntur	IS 14543:2004- packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	15-3-2007
9.	6395685	TTL Limted, Hyderabad	IS 13779:1999-ac static wotthour meters, class 1 and 2	8-5-2007
10.	6569591	Satyam Beverages, Ghanpur Village	IS 14543:2004- packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	1-5-2007
11.	6280769	Dasari Springs, Hyderabad	IS 14543:2004- packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	22-6-2007

1	2	3	4	5
12.	6460670	Pallavi Potteries, Rebbena Village	IS 651:1992- salt glazed stoneware pipe and fittings	14-6-2007
13.	6656889	Sree Lakha Industries, Anantapur	IS 14543:2004- packaged drinking water(other than packaged natural mineral water)	22-6-2007
14.	6233255	Ballast Makers, Hyderabad	IS 1534:Part 1: 1977- ballasts for fluorescent lamp Part 1 for switch start circuits	28-7-2007
15.	6255467	Varakaxmi Engineering Works. Hyderabad	IS 15500: Part 4:2004- deepwell hand pumps components and special tools steel components	30-7-2007
16.	6435267	Meera & Ceiko Pumps (P) Ltd., Hyderabad	IS 14102:1994- deepwell handpumps- components-leaded tin bronze	30-7-2007
17.	6450364	R. V. & Co., Vijayawada	IS 14543:2004- packaged drinking water(other than packaged natural mineral water)	3-7-2007

[No. CMD/13:13]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General(Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 2007

New Delhi, the 19th December, 2007

का.आ. 3615.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/ किये गये हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 1258: 2005, बेयोनेट लैम्पहोल्डर (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	1, नवम्बर 2007	18-12-2007

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 14/टी-84]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

S.O. 3615.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & year of the Indian Standard	No. & year of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 1258:2005 Boyonents holders (Fourth Revision)	1, November 2007	18-12-2007

Copy of this Amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. : ET 14/T-84]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Scientist 'F' & Head
(Electro technical)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 13 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 3616.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दहेज-हजीरा-उरान एवं स्पर पाइपलाईन (कारगाँव-पुणे सैक्शन) परियोजना बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री वी.बी. मोरे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, द्वितीय तल, एम. टी. एन. एल. दूरभाष केन्द्र भवन, सी.बी.डी. बेलापुर रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने, सेक्टर-11, नवी मुम्बई-400 614 (महाराष्ट्र) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

कारगाँव से पुणे गैस पाईप लाईन**3(1) अनुसूची**

जिला	तालुका	गाँव	सं.नं.	हक्क.संपादित क्षेत्र
पुणे	मावल	डोंगरगाँव	125	00-38-00

[फाइल सं. एल-14014/8/07-जी.पी. (भाग-1)]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS**

New Delhi, the 13th December, 2007

S. O. 3616.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran and spur pipeline (Karegaon-Pune Section) in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline should be laid by GAIL (India) Limited.;

And, whereas it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the

said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri V.B. More, Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, 2nd Floor, MTNL Telephone Exchange Building, Opposite CBD Belapur Railway Station, Sector-11, Mumbai-400 614 (Maharashtra).

KARGAON TO PUNE GAS PIPE LINE**3(1) SCHEDULE**

District	Taluka	Village	S.No.	Area to be Acquired
Pune	Maval	Dongargaon	125	00-38-00

[File No. L-14014/8/07-G.P. (Part-I)]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 3617.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दहेज-हजीरा-उरान एवं स्पर पाइपलाईन (पनवेल-उरान सैक्शन) परियोजना बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री वी.बी. मोरे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, द्वितीय तल, एम.टी. एन. एल. दूरभाष केन्द्र भवन, सी.बी.डी. बेलापुर रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने, सेक्टर-11, नवी मुम्बई-400 614 (महाराष्ट्र) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तालुका	गांव	सं. नं.	हक्क संपादित क्षेत्र
रायगड	पनवेल		24/0	00-04-50

[फाइल सं. एल-14014/10/07-जी.पी.]]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 14th December, 2007

S. O. 3617.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran and spur pipeline (Panvel-Uran Section) in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline should be laid by GAIL (India) Limited.;

And, whereas it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri V.B. More, Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, 2nd Floor, MTNL Telephone Exchange Building, Opposite CBD Belapur Railway Station, Sector-II, Mumbai-400 614 (Maharashtra).

SCHEDULE

District Taluka	Village	S. No.	Area to be Acquired
Raigad Panvel	Kolkhe	24/0	00-04-50

[File No. L-14014/10/07-(G.P.)]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 3618.—भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 497 तारीख 09 फरवरी, 2007 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य में विजयपुर-कोटा एवं स्पर पाइपलाइन परियोजना के

माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 04-04-2007 से 08-04-2007 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में जनता से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुए;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उस में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, भारत सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गांव	सर्वे नं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
कोटा	लाडपुरा	खेडा	44	0.1000
			61	0.0400
			131	0.0800
			योग	0.2200

[फाइल सं. एल-14014/64/06-(जी.पी.)]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 20th December, 2007

S. O. 3618.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. No. 497 dated 09th February, 2007 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Government of India declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the

Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of natural gas through Vijaipur-Kota and spur pipeline project in the State of Rajasthan by GAIL (India) Limited;

And, whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 04-04-2007 to 08-04-2007;

And whereas no objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Government of India has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Government of India, vest, on this date of the publication of the declaration, in GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be Acquired for ROU (In Hectare)
Kota	Ladpura	Kheda	44	0.1000
			61	0.0400
			131	0.0800
			Total	0.2200

[File No. L-14014/16/06-(G.P.)]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3619.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा आर.-एल.एन.जी. के परिवहन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कैलारस-मालनपुर स्पर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग

करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री वी.के. अग्रवाल, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, ए.डी.एम. कार्यालय, जिला मुरैना (मध्य प्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गांव	सर्वे नं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
मुरैना	जौरा	बुरावली	341	0-02

[फाइल सं. एल-14014/14/05-जी.पी. (भाग-1)]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2007

S.O. 3619.—Whereas it appears to the Government of India that it is necessary in the public interest that for transportation of R-LNG through Kailaras to Malanpur spur pipeline in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by GAIL (India) Limited;

And, whereas it appears to the Government of India that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Scheduled may, within twenty one days from the date of which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri V.K. Agrawal, Competent Authority, ADM office, District Morena (Madhya Pradesh).

SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (In Hectare)
Morena	Joura	Burawali	341	0-42

[File No. L-14014/14/05-G.P. (Part-I)]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2007

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2007

का.आ. 3620.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा आर.-एल.एन.जी. के परिवहन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कैलारस-मालनपुर स्पर पाइपलाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम (1962 का 50), जिसे तत्पश्चात् अधिनियम कहा जाएगा, की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 769 ((अ) दिनांक 30-05-2005 एवं का.आ. 881 (अ) दिनांक 17-06-2005 संलग्न तत्संबंधी अनुसूचियों में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के लिए जारी की थी;

और भारत सरकार द्वारा उर्ध्वयुक्त अधिसूचनाओं का संशोधन दिनांक 20-08-2007 को किया गया था।

और भारत सरकार द्वारा अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3568 दिनांक 29-09-2005, का.आ. 4308 दिनांक 09-11-2005 एवं का.आ. 4639 दिनांक 29-11-2005 द्वारा संलग्न तत्संबंधी अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के लिये जारी की थी;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार अधिनियम, धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना आवश्यक है, यह निर्देश देती है कि नीचे वर्णित सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना में से उक्त अनुसूची की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट रीति से संशोधन किया जा सकेगा।

शुद्धि-पत्र

भारत के राजपत्र सं. 50 दिनांक 10-12-2005 के का.आ. सं. 4369 दिनांक 29-11-2005 के पेज सं. 13419 एवं भारत के राजपत्र सं. 41 दिनांक 08-10-2005 के का.आ. सं. 3568 दिनांक 29-09-2005 के पेज सं. 10973 व 10974 एवं भारत के राजपत्र सं. 47 दिनांक 19-11-2005 के का.आ. सं. 4308 दिनांक 09-11-2005 के पेज सं. 12647 पर

राजपत्र के अनुसार			पड़िये		
ग्राम	सर्वे नं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में) +	ग्राम	सर्वे नं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
बडवारी	1324	0.07	बडवारी	1324म	0.11
कैलारस	337	0.10	कैलारस	337	0.15
	1119	0.09		1199	0.09
बुढेरा	357	0.02	बुढेरा	357	0.18

[फाइल सं. एल-14014/15/07-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

S.O. 3620.—Whereas it appears to the Government of India that it is necessary in the public interest that for transportation of R-LNG through Kailaras to Malanpur spur pipeline in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by GAIL (India) Limited;

And, whereas the Government of India issued notification under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter called the Act) vide Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas notifications No. S.O. 769(E) dated 17-06-2005 for acquisition of Right of User in the lands specified in the annexures to the notifications.

And whereas, the Government of India amended the above notifications vide S.O. dated 20-08-2007;

And whereas, the Government of India vide Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas notification. S.O. 3568 dated 29-09-2005, S.O. 4308 dated 09-11-2005 and S.O. 4639 dated 29-11-2005 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Act Acquired Right of User in the lands specified in the annexures to the notifications;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Act. Government of India, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to do so, hereby directs that the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas specified in the schedule mentioned below, may be amended in the manner specified in the corresponding entry in the said schedule.

Corrigendum

In the Gazette of India No. 50 dated 10-12-2005 vide S.O. No. 4639 dated 29-11-2005 on Page No. 13423 and in the Gazette of India No. 41 dated 08-10-2005 vide S.O. No. 3568 dated 29-09-2005 on Page No. 10973 & 10974 and in the Gazette of India No. 47 dated 19-11-2005 vide S.O. No. 4308 dated 09-11-2005 on Page No. 12647.

As Per Gazette			Be read as		
Village	Survey No.	Area (in Heact.)	Village	Survey No.	Area (in Heact.)
Barwari	1324	0.07	Barwari	1324 M	0.11
Kailaras	337	0.10	Kailaras	337	0.15
	1119	0.09		1199	0.09
Budera	357	0.02	Budera	357	0.18

[File No. L-14014/15/07-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3621.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (अ) के अनुसरण में, भारत के राजपत्र, तारीख 02 दिसम्बर, 2006 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4580 तारीख 23 नवम्बर, 2006 का निम्नलिखित रूप से संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 1 में, "फ्लैट नं. 101, एस.के. तुलिप अपार्टमेंट, 9वीं बी मेन, बीएसएनएल मैनेजर ऑफिस के पीछे, चेअरमैन लेआउट, बानासवाडी, बंगलौर-560043", शब्दों और अंकों के स्थान पर "नं. 719, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, 4th क्रॉस, 7th मेन रोड, कल्याण नगर, 1st ब्लॉक, बेंगलूर-560043 (कर्नाटक)", शब्द और अंक रखे जाएंगे।

[फा. सं.आर-25011/12/2006-ओ. आर.-I]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2007

S.O. 3621.—In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India number S.O. 4580, dated the 23rd November, 2006, published in the Gazette of India dated the 02nd December, 2006, as follows, namely :-

In the said notification, in the Schedule, under column 1, for the words and numbers, "Flat No. 101, S.K. Tulip Apartment, 9th B Main, Beside BSNL Manager Office, Chairman Layout, Banaswadi, Bangalore-560043", the words and numbers, "No. 719, Ground Floor, 4th Cross, 7th Main Road, Kalyana Nagar, 1st Block, Bangalore-560043 (Karnataka)", shall be substituted.

[File No. R-25011/12/2006-OR-I]

S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3622.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 23/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-11-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-42012/84/2004-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2007

S.O. 3622.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 23/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Central Public Works Department and their workman, received by the Central Government on 30-11-2007.

[File No. L-42012/84/2004-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM
LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER : R. N. RAI

ID. No. 23/2005

IN THE MATTER OF :

The General Secretary,
CPWD Mazdoor Union,
E - 26 (Old Qtr.), Raja Bazar,
Baba Khark Singh Marg,
New Delhi - 110001.

VERSUS

The Executive Engineer (E),
CPWD,
Smt. Sucheta Kirplani Elect. Division,
New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/84/2004-IR(CM-II) Central Government Dt. 07-03-2005 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:

"Whether the contract between the management of CPWD and their contractor Shri Paramjit Singh Walia was sham and camouflage? If so, whether Shri W. Singh and Shri Rajesh Kumar, Lift Operators are entitled for reinstatement and regularization and other reliefs."

The workmen applicants Sh. W. Singh and Sh. Rajesh Kumar have filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that they were initially employed on 16-04-2000 for operating lift in JICA building through the contractor and these workmen have been performing their duties directly under the supervision of Jr. Engineer/ Assistant Engineer of CPWD.

That the work of lift operation is under Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, JICA Building, New Delhi is perennial nature and the said work is under the control of management of CPWD.

That the management of CPWD unlawfully employed the lift operators through contractor Shri Paramjit Singh Walia.

That the contractor Shri Paramjit Singh Walia had not been paying even minimum wages to the said workers as fixed by the appropriate government from time to time. Against the less and non-payment of minimum wages fixed for skilled workers S/Sh. W. Singh and Rajesh Kumar have also filed the claim application before the authority appointed under Minimum Wages Act, the agreed payments were paid to them which also confirmed the unfair labour practice adopted by the management with the fake contractor.

That the daily rated workers employed by the management of CPWD have been getting their wages in time scale with all allowances except increments but S/Sh. W. Singh and Rajesh Kumar were paid over less minimum wages fixed for skilled workmen which action of the management is violative of the provision of CLRA Act, 1970. Order dated 28-01-1991 issued by the Director General (Works) CPWD payment of equal pay to daily rated workers are annexed as Annexure - A.

That as per the agreement between the Director General (Works) CPWD and their workmen with representatives of CPWD u/s 12(3) of the ID Act, 1947 before the CLC (C) is binding on both the parties and accordingly the maintenance work operating lift cannot be awarded to the contractor without the consultation/discussion held with the representative of CPWD Mazdoor Union and in this respect the office of Director General (Works) has issued the instruction vide its Circular No.22/16/89/EC-X dated 28-29 December, 1989. The copy of the said instruction is annexed as Annexure - B, the copy of settlements dated 05-09-1986 and 15-01-1989 are annexed as Annexure C & D respectively.

That according to the said instruction the Chief Engineer/Superintending Engineer have to discuss with the representative of CPWD Mazdoor Union before awarding any maintenance work to the contractor but in this case the management of CPWD have violated the instruction based on the settlement as referred herein.

That some of the officers of CPWD with the connivance of contractor, violated the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and CLRA Act, 1970 and have not even maintained the Muster Roll, Register of Wages, Register of Deduction, Register of Over Time, Register of Fines, Register of Advance and wages slips and even not issued the notice in advance to the workmen and principal employer for the payment of their wages which show the contract in this case was sham and camouflage.

That at the time of employment of Shri W. Singh and Shri Rajesh Kumar, the contractor has taken the blank signed vouchers duly on revenue stamp paper in the light of hunger and unemployment of workmen and when the

workmen filed their claim application before the authority appointed under minimum wages act, then the contractor filled up the wages on one of the vouchers for six months.

That the contractors have been paying only Rs. 1 000/- PM and in respect of the payment for the period w.e.f. 01-11-2001 to 30-04-2002, no payments were made and fake payments were shown on the vouchers who were obtained blank signatures by the contractor at the time of employment and the payments were paid before the Authority appointed under Minimum Wages Act cum RLC (C), New Delhi. Copy of the proceeding is annexed as Annexure - E with the statement of claim.

That on behalf of the workmen, CPWD Mazdoor Union have raised the Industrial Dispute before Shri Roop Chand, ALC-cum-Conciliation Officer, Curzon Road for their regularization as Lift Operator and grant of equal pay for equal work w.e.f. 16-04-2000 and during the pendency of the dispute, the management has terminated the services of both the workmen Sh. W. Singh and Sh. Rajesh Kumar w.e.f. 30-09-2002 without prior permission from the said Conciliation Officer and the management also did not serve one month notice of one month pay in lieu of notice and compensation etc. before terminating the services of the workmen is illegal, unjustified and non-honest and employed new person in their place.

That in this case neither the Executive Engineer concerned that is management has got registration as neither Principal Employer nor the contractor is having licence from the appropriate government so that the workmen have to be treated as the employee of the management.

That as per the recent judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Secretary, Haryana State Electricity Board - appellant Vs. Suresh and Ors. Etc. (reported in 1999 LAB IC 1326) held that the employees who have worked for more than 240 days cannot therefore be denied absorption as direct employees when Board neither registered as Principal Employer nor contractor was licensed.

That the contract for employing these contract labour was fake, sham and camouflage so that the workmen have to be treated as direct employee of the management of CPWD.

That the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Indian Petro Chemicals Corp. Limited and Ors. appellant Vs. Shramik Sena and Ors. Respondent (reported) in 1999 Lab IC 3078) has held regularization of the workmen by the court not as a right of workmen arising under any statute but with a view to eradicate unfair labour practice and inequality to undo social injustice and as a measure of labour welfare. The operative portion is reproduced as under:—

"29..... in spite of the same the services of the workmen are being regularized by the court not as a matter of right of

the workmen arising under any statute but with a view to eradicate unfair labour practice and inequality to undo social injustice and as a measure of labour welfare...”

That the management has terminated the services of the workmen w.e.f. 30-09-2002 without taking prior permission under section 33 and also violated provisions of section 25 F and 25 G. So both the workmen S/Shri W. Singh and Rajesh Kumar are entitled for reinstatement w.e.f. 30.09.2002 with full back wages and continuity of services along with all consequential benefits.

That the workmen have completed more than 240 days in each calendar year. While doing so the management also violated the provisions of sections 25 F and 25 G of the ID Act, 1947.

That the workmen remained unemployed during the period of termination w.e.f. 30-09-2002. So they are also entitled for reinstatement with full back wages and continuity of services along with all consequential benefits.

That the management violated all the provisions of CLRA Act, 1970 and the agreement dated 15-09-1986 and 15-01-1989 signed between the Director General (Works), CPWD before the Chief Labour Commissioner (C) and with the representative of CPWD Mazdoor Union the contract between the management of CPWD and their contractor Shri Paramjit Singh Walia was sham and camouflage. In view of this both the workmen are entitled to be regularized w.e.f. 16-04-2000 with all consequential benefits.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the present dispute does not come under the purview of the ID Act. It is submitted that the workmen are never employed by the management in their establishment. It is further submitted that he was a contractor. And the work was given to the workman as per the contract agreement between the parties. Therefore the present claim petition is totally false, frivolous and misconceived and gross abuse of provisions of the Hon'ble Court. Therefore on this ground itself the present claim petition filed by the workmen are false and is liable to be dismissed.

That it is submitted that there is no relationship of employer and employee in existence in between the management and the workmen. Therefore the question of industrial dispute does not arise. Therefore on this ground the claim petition is liable to be dismissed.

It is submitted that the above contract labour were engaged by M/s. Paramjit Singh Walia, New Delhi to whom the contract of operation and maintenance of JICA building was awarded by this office. These contract labourers were under direct control and supervision of the contractor and not by this department. The contractor engages/disengages the labourers as and when required to do so for the performance of task assigned to them under the contract.

It is submitted that the work of Lift Operation and other operation and maintenance works are sanctioned by the Hospital authority of KSCH on yearly basis after the estimates are submitted by this office and the funds are placed by them for each work on yearly basis and therefore, it is dependent on the user department regarding its sanction and placement of funds. It cannot be termed as perennial as far as CPWD is concerned.

It is submitted that it is wrong to say that the management of CPWD has unlawfully implied Lift Operator. As stated in Para - 2 above the said persons have been engaged by the contractor to whom the entire work of operation not only of lift but also of Diesel Generator, Pumps, Sub-stations, Fire-alarm has been awarded.

It is submitted that regarding the less and non-payment of minimum wages, the case has been closed by the appropriate authorities but there no unfair labour practice adopted by the management with fake contractor.

It is submitted that provision of CLRA Act, 1970 is not applicable in this case as there was no relation between Master (management) and Servant (labour). The person has been engaged by the contractor to whom the entire work was given and not by the management.

It is submitted that the agreement with Mazdoor Union as circulated vide DG(W) circular dated 28/29-12-1989 is due to the situation prevalent at that time. This contract was continuing in its fourth year and therefore, question of consolation with union does not arise.

The workmen applicants have filed rejoinder. In their rejoinder they have reiterated the averments of their claim statement and have denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workmen applicants that they were initially employed on 16-04-2000 for operating lift in JICA Building through the contractor and have been performing their duties under the direct control and supervision of the Jr. Engineer and Superintending Engineer. The work of lift operation in Kalawati Saran Children Hospital, JICA Building is a work of perennial nature and the work is under the control of CPWD. The management unlawfully employed the Lift Operators through the contractor Sh. Paramjit Singh Walia. The workmen were not paid even minimum wages.

It was further submitted that at the time of employment of Sh. W. Singh and Sh. Rajesh Kumar, the workmen, the contractor has taken the sign on blank vouchers on revenue stamp papers in the light of hunger and unemployment of the workmen.

The management is not registered as Principal Employer. The contractor also has no licence from the appropriate Government for supplying the workmen. The workmen have completed 240 days service in each calendar year. The management has violated Sections 25 F and G of the ID Act, 1947.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the work was awarded to a contractor and the contractor employed his own men for the work. There is no relationship of employer and employee between the management and the workmen.

It was further submitted that the contract labourers worked under the direct control and supervision of the contractor and not under the department. The Hospital authority sanctioned the operation and maintenance work of lift on yearly basis after estimates are submitted by this office and the funds are placed by them for each work on yearly basis and therefore, it is dependent on the user department regarding its sanction and placements of funds. Such work cannot be said to be a work of perennial nature as the hospital authority sanctioned the operation and maintenance of the work of lift on yearly basis and funds are placed and payment is made out of the funds allotted by the Hospital authorities. The operation and maintenance of lifts is the work of Hospital. The CPWD is a contractor and CPWD gets the work performed by engaging contractor workers.

The substantial question is whether the workmen worked under the control and supervision of the management and the work is perennial in nature.

The workmen have filed WW1/2. It is regarding implementation of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17-01-1986. WW1/3 is a circular dated 05-09-1986. The workmen have not filed any document to show that they worked under the control and supervision of the management. Every contract worker cannot be treated to be the employee of the Principal Employer, in case he is engaged by a contractor.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also emphasized that the Courts/Tribunals in their sympathy for the handful adhoc/casual employees before it cannot ignore the claims for equal opportunity for the teeming millions of the country who are also seeking employment. In such case, the Courts/Tribunals should adhere to the Constitutional norms and should not water down constitutional requirement in any way.

In Pollock Law of Torts a servant and an independent contractor has been defined as under : —

The distinction between a servant and a independent contractor has been the subject matter of a large volume of case-law from which the text-book writers on torts have attempted to lay down some general tests. For example, in Pollock's Law of Torts, (Pages 62 & 63 of Pollock on Torts, 15th Edn.) the distinction has thus been brought out :

"A master is one who not only prescribes to the workman the end of his work, but directs or at any moment may direct the means also, or, as it has been put, retains the power of controlling the work, a servant is a person subject to the command of his master as to the manner in which he shall do his work..... An independent contractor is one who undertakes to produce a given result but so that in the actual execution of the work is not under the order or control of the person for whom he does it, and may use his own discretion in things not specified beforehand....."

In Salmond's Treatise on the Law of Torts the distinction between a servant and independent contractor has been indicated as under: —

"What then, is the test of this distinction between a servant and an independent contractor? The test is the existence of a right of control over the agent in respect of the manner in which his work is to be done. A servant is an agent who works under the supervision and direction of his employer; an independent contractor is one who is his own master. A servant is a person engaged to obey his employer's orders from time to time; an independent contractor is a person engaged to do certain work, but to exercise his own discretion as to the mode and time of doing it—he is bound by his contract, but not by his employer's orders."

The test regarding independent contractor and in intermediaries have been laid down in Hussainabhai, Calicut v. the Alath Factory Thezhilali Union Kozhikode [(AIR 1978 SC 1410), (3 Judges)] "the true test may, with brevity, be indicated once again. Where a worker or group of workers labours to produce goods or services and these goods or services are for the business of another, that other is, in fact, the employer. He has economic control over the workers subsistence, skill, and continued employment.

My attention was drawn to the Constitution Bench Judgment in Scale (2006) 4 Scale. It has been held in this case as under: —

"A. Public employment in a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic has to be as set down by the Constitution and the laws made thereunder. Our constitutional scheme envisages employment by the Government and its instrumentalities on the basis of a procedure established in that behalf. Equality of opportunity is the hallmark and the Constitution has provided also for affirmative action to ensure that unequals are not treated equals. Thus, any public employment has to be in terms of the constitutional scheme.

B. A sovereign Government, considering the economic situation in the country and the work to be got done, is not precluded from making temporary appointments or engaging workers on daily wages. Going by a law newly

enacted, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the object is to give employment to at least one member of a family for hundred days in an year, on paying wages as fixed under that Act. But, a regular process of recruitment or appointment has to be resorted to, when regular vacancies in posts, at a particular point of time, are to be filled up and the filling up of those vacancies cannot be done in a haphazard manner or based on patronage or other considerations. Regular appointment must be the rule.

My attention was drawn to another Constitution Bench Judgment—Steel Authority of India. It has been held as under:

“Where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by the principal employer through a contractor, he merely acts as an agent so there will be master and servant relationship between the principal employer and the workmen. But where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by a contractor, either because he has undertaken to produce a given result for the establishment or because he supplies workmen for any work of the establishment, a question may arise whether the contract is a mere camouflage as in Hussainabhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation's case (supra) etc.; if the answer is in the affirmative, the workmen will be in fact an employee of the principal employer, but if the answer is in the negative, the workmen will be a contract labourer.”

The workmen have been engaged through contractors. The burden of proving that they worked under the control and supervision of the management is on the workmen. They have to discharge initial burden. They have not filed any cogent documentary evidence to establish that the work was assigned to the workmen by the management and they worked under the control and guidance of the management. They have filed affidavit regarding the fact no doubt but their affidavits are self serving.

The management has denied that they worked under the control and guidance of the management. The workmen in the circumstances have to prove by cogent documentary evidence that the management was their master and the management decided what is to be done and how it is to be done.

The workmen have been engaged by the contractors and the contractors have taken the duties from them.

In view of the Constitution Bench Judgment referred to above contractual workmen cannot be regularized. There is no master and servant relationship in view of the criteria laid down in the judgments referred to above.

In the instant case the workmen were engaged by a contractor for operating and maintaining the Lifts of the above named hospital. The Lifts were situated in the hospital. The CPWD was awarded contract. So such work

cannot be said to be a work perennial in nature. The CPWD is awarded every year fresh contract for operating and maintaining the lifts. Certain funds are allotted to the CPWD. The payment is made out of the funds allotted to the CPWD. Thus, CPWD itself enters into contract with the authority of the said hospital. Thus, the CPWD is not the Principal Employer, but it is the Principal Contractor and awards some of the parts of the contract to the other contractor. In such cases regular work is not required. The CPWD may not be awarded contract of maintaining and operating the lifts of the said hospital. The contract is awarded year by year, so it cannot be said to be a work of sufficient duration.

It is settled law that the contractor's workmen have to prove by cogent documentary evidence that they have worked under the control and supervision of the management as has been held that the test is the existence of right of control over the agent in respect of the manner in which the work is to be done. The workmen must work under the control and supervision of the management.

In the instant case the workmen have been engaged by an independent contractor. In a catena of cases the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that for establishing employer-employee relationship there must be economic control over the work and control over subsistence, skill and continued employment. The management should decide what is to be done and how it is to be done.

In the instant case there is no proof of control and supervision. The case law cited 1999 Lab IC 1326 and 1999 Lab IC 3078 is not applicable in the instant case in view of the case of Steel Authority of India, Constitution Bench Judgment.

The reference is replied thus:

The contract between the management of CPWD and their contractor Shri Paramjit Singh Walia is neither sham nor camouflage. Shri W. Singh and Shri Rajesh Kumar, Lift Operators are not entitled for reinstatement and regularization and other reliefs. The workmen applicants are not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

Dated: 27-11-2007.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3623.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टी. पी. एफ. सी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2 नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 55/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-11-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/106/2005-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2007

S.O. 3623.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 55/2006) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of APFC and their workman, received by the Central Government on 30-11-2007.

[No. L-42012/106/2005&IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer: R.N.RAI.

ID.No. 55/2006

IN THE MATTER OF:

Shri Ashwani Kumar,
S/o. Sh. Man Singh,
R/o. New Raj Indra Colony,
Bhiwani Road,
Near Aman Dharam Kanta,
Rohtak (Haryana) - 124 001

VERSUS

The Assistant Provident Commissioner (APFC),
Central Dev Colony, now shifted to
Near Ex-Palace Cinema,
Rohtak (Haryana) - 124 001

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L42012/106/2005-(IR(CM-II)) Central Government Dt. 30-06-2006 has referred the following point for adjudication. The point runs as hereunder:

“Whether the action of the management of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner, Rohtak in terminating the services of Shri Ashwani Kumar, S/o. Sh. Man Singh w.e.f. 01-09-2003 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

The workman applicant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim it has been stated that the workman was appointed by the management on date 16-11-1998 on the post of Peon on the basis of daily wages and the workman had not given any chance of any complaint during the course of his employment. The work and conduct of the workman was also quite satisfactory from the initial date of his appointment.

That the management terminated the services of the workman on dated 01-09-2003 verbally and without assigning any reason or reasonable cause, even though the service records of the workman was always remained spotless

That the workman was appointed against a regular post and had completed more than 240 days of his service in each calendar year. Therefore, the workman is entitled to be heard before giving any sort of punishment to him. Such type of termination also amounts to unfair labour practice. Therefore, the act of the management is absolutely illegal, unwarranted, unconstitutional, malafide, arbitrary, against the provisions of law and also against the principles of natural justice.

That no advance notice was given to the workman by the management, no charge-sheet was issued to the workman, no enquiry was conducted by the management against the workman, no notice was sent to the government on the prescribed form and no retrenchment compensation was paid to the workman by the management. Therefore, the management has contravened Section 25 F of the ID Act, 1947 and mandatory provisions of Chapter 5-A of the ID Act, 1947 was also not complied with.

That some junior persons are also working in the office of the management on the same post and therefore, the act of the management is against the provisions of law and also against rules and regulations as the management authority has not adopted the correct principle of “Last come—First go”. In this way the management has also contravened Section 25 G and 25 H of the ID Act, 1947 intentionally.

That the workman's wages for the month of 8/2003 is also illegally withheld by the management in an arbitrary manner which they have no right authority to withhold the wages of the workman in such manner. It is also pertinent to mention here that the name of the workman has also changed from-time to time with a view to deprive the workman from availing the benefit of 240 days so that the management can appoint their near and dear person in place of the workman which is quite illegal and also against the principles of natural justice.

That the workman has already requested the management many a times and has also sent many representations to the higher authorities regarding his illegal termination but the said authority did not pay any heed to the request of the workman even so far.

It is, therefore, prayed that the workman may kindly be reinstated on his previous post of Peon with continuity of service and with full back wages, and also along with other resultant benefits.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the Sub-Regional Office, Rohtak came into existence w.e.f. 11/1998. As no regular/permanent Group D staff was appointed initially, two daily wages employees were engaged by the office for day to day work without issuing any appointment letter against any specific post. Sh. Ashwani Kumar was one of these daily wages/casual workers, who worked from 11/1998 to 1/1998 and when required and monthly payment

was made accordingly. He was further engaged thereafter as and when required during 5/1999 to 7/1999 and 9/1999 to 3/2000 and paid accordingly. After March, 2003 Sh. Ashwani Kumar did not work with this office as was not required and no notice or chargesheet was required for removal of Sh. Ashwani Kumar as he was not in employment with us against any regular post because his services were utilized as and when required basis. Sh. Ashwani Kumar was engaged on daily wages in different spells as and when required and never completed 240 days or more in any spell/calendar year. Hence his demand of regular appointment is not correct.

That in August, 2003, M/s. Rana Security Services, Rohtak was given contract of supply of casual Group - D workers. Sh. Ashwani Kumar was an employee of M/s. Rana Security Services, Rohtak who served in this office w.e.f. 10-08-2000 to 30-04-2003. After this Shri Ashwani Kumar resigned his job with M/s. Rana Security Services, Rohtak w.e.f. 30-04-2003 and forwarded claim forms for withdrawal of Provident Fund and Pensionary Benefits on 19-09-2003 (Copy enclosed). However, M/s. Rana Security Services, Rohtak continued to supply workers for same purpose.

That during the month 6/2003 and 7/2003 one water carrier was required due to summer season, in office. Sh. Ashwani Kumar was engaged for this purpose on daily wages basis and was paid accordingly. As he was engaged purely on need basis so no notice or chargesheet was required for removal of Sh. Ashwani Kumar.

That as Sh. Ashwani Kumar did not work in 8/2003 question of payment on account of wages does not arise. No daily wager has been engaged after 7/2003.

In view of the above it is humbly submitted that in the case the action of APFC, Rohtak is legal and justified. Hence the workman is not entitled for any type of compensation.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

From the perusal of the pleadings of the parties the following issues arise for adjudication:

1. Whether the workman applicant has worked for 240 days during the years of his employment?
2. Whether the workman applicant is entitled to reinstatement?
3. To what amount of back wages the workman applicant is entitled?
4. Relief if any?

ISSUE NO. 1

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that he was engaged by the respondent w.e.f. 16-11-1998 on the post of Peon on the basis of daily wages. His services were terminated on 01-09-2003 verbally without assigning any reason. He has completed 240 days work in each year of his employment. The management has not observed the rule of "First come Last Go".

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman worked from 11/1998 to 1/1999 as and when required and payment to him was made accordingly and he was again engaged and he worked from 5/1999 to 3/2000. He was not employed again on any regular post. His services were utilized as and when required. He was engaged as daily wages in different spells as and when required and he never completed 240 days work or more in any spell or any calendar year.

It was submitted that he was an employee of M/s. Rana Security Services from 10-08-2000 to 30-04-2003. He resigned his job with M/s. Rana Security Services, Rohtak w.e.f. 30-04-2003.

The management has admitted categorically in their written statement in 1st para that the workman worked from May, 1999 to July, 1999 and he was again engaged from September, 1999 to March, 2000. His services were terminated in April, 2000.

The services of the workman were terminated in April, 2000. He was again engaged with the management through contractor namely M/s. Rana Security Services, Rohtak from 10-08-2000 to 30-04-2003. Thus, after direct engagement, the workman was continued through M/s. Rana Security Services, Rohtak.

The services of the workman were admittedly terminated in April, 2000. The workman has worked continuously from 5/1999 to 3/2000 and there is gap of only one month i.e. August, 1999, from May, 99 to March, 2000, the workman has performed his duties regularly. There was a break only in August, 2000. Thus, it is found proved from the admission of the management that the workman has worked approximately for 300 days from May, 1999 to March, 2000 having one month's gap in August, 1999. Thus, the workman has completed 240 days in the preceding 12 calendar months from the date of termination of his services. He has performed more than 240 days work. He has actually worked approximately for 300 days. It is prior to termination of his service.

Thus, from own admission of the management in the written statement and in affidavit the workman has worked regularly from May, 99 to March, 2000. His services were terminated in April, 2000. The workman is entitled to retrenchment compensation in case he has completed 240 days work in 12 calendar months prior to the termination of his services. In the instant case the workman has worked approximately for 300 days prior to termination of his

services in April, 2000. The workman is entitled to retrenchment compensation in case he has completed 240 days work in 12 calendar months prior to the termination of his services. In the instant case the workman has worked approximately for 300 days in 12 calendar months. He has performed 240 days work preceding 12 calendar months from the month of termination of his services.

The management has filed affidavit in evidence. In evidence also it has been specifically mentioned that the workman has worked from May, 1999 to July, 1999 and thereafter from September, 1999 to March, 2000. Thus, from oral evidence also, it is amply proved that the workman has worked continuously from May, 1999 to March, 2000 with a break of August, 1999. Thus, during the 12 calendar months he has worked approximately for 300 days in view of affidavit also. This issue is decided accordingly.

ISSUE NO. 2

It was submitted from the side of the management that reinstatement is not the only remedy in ID cases. The workman may be paid compensation in case retrenchment compensation has not been paid to him at the time of termination of his services. It is settled law that retrenchment compensation is to be paid along with termination of the services.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that compensation is payable in cases where an undertaking has become sick or it has been closed or it is in economic loss. It has not been established that the bank is in economic loss and it is a sick Industry.

My attention was drawn by the Ld. Counsel of the workman to 2000 LLR 523 State of UP and Rajender Singh. The Hon'ble Apex Court ordered for reinstatement with full back wages as the services of the daily wage cleaner who worked for 4 years was dispensed with without following the procedure for retrenchment. In the instant case also no retrenchment compensation has been paid. This case law squarely covers the instant case.

It has been held in 1978 Lab IC 1668 that in case service of a workman is terminated illegally the normal rule is to reinstate him with full back wages.

My attention was further drawn to AIR 2002 SC 1313. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that daily wage even if serving for a short period should be reinstated.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that in the instant case Sections 25 F, G of the ID Act are attracted. In section 25 of the ID Act it has been provided that if a workman has performed 240 days work and if the work is of continuous and regular nature he should be given pay in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation.

It has been held by the Hon'ble Apex Court that there is no cessation of service in case provisions of section 25 F are not complied. In the instant case no compensation has been paid to the workman. In case a

workman has worked for 240 days in a year and the work is of continuous and regular nature he should be paid retrenchment compensation. In case retrenchment compensation is not paid section 25 F of the ID Act is attracted. There is no cessation of his services. He is deemed continued in service in the eye of law. In case there is breach of section 25 F the service is continued and reinstatement follows as a natural consequence.

ID Act, 1947 has been enacted to safeguard the interest of the workmen belonging to poor segment of society. It appears that legislature wanted that such workmen should not be harassed unnecessarily so section 25 F, U, T and Clause 10 of Vth Schedule have been enacted. The objects and reasons of ID Act, 1947 show that the respondent management should not be permitted to indulge in any unfair labour practice. The workmen should not be engaged for years and then they should be removed all of a sudden. There is provision of retrenchment compensation for his removal. Retrenchment compensation is for compensating him otherwise so that he can survive long interregnum of unemployment. In the instant case no retrenchment compensation has been paid.

It was further submitted that the Constitution Bench Judgment has afforded a right according to which the Government is not precluded from making temporary appointments or engaging workers on daily wages.

The Government is at liberty to give temporary appointment no doubt but the mandatory provisions of Section 25 F of the ID Act, 1947 are to be followed and along with retrenchment the management has to pay retrenchment compensation even for temporary employees who have worked continuously for 240 days.

Fixed term tenure appointments and temporary appointments cannot be the rule of public employment. At the time of making temporary appointments Articles 14 & 16 are infringed. There is no constitutional mandate that the Government is at liberty to go on giving fixed term appointments for the entire tenure of service.

No such Article of the Constitution has been pointed out under which the Government or Public Sector units can continue incessantly to give temporary and fixed term appointments again and again. Since fixed term appointments and temporary appointments are not governed by any constitutional scheme, such discrimination will amount to vicious discretion. The Government of Public Sector unit will go on resorting to the method of pick and choose policy and give temporary and adhoc appointments to their favorites and thus the principles of equality enshrined in the constitution will be given a go bye. Such is not the intent of the Hon'ble Apex Court. However, in this judgment the provisions of the ID Act governing the services of the workman have not been declared un-constitutional. Reinstatement is the remedy provided in the ID Act for breach of several provisions

enumerated therein or for breach of various labour welfare legislations.

A three Judges bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court has held in 1993 - II - LW that termination of services affects the livelihood of not only of the employee but also of the dependents. So in case of illegal termination of service the workman should be reinstated.

Reinstatement should not be misconceived as regularization. By the order of reinstatement the status quo ante of the workman is restored. He is given back wages in order to compensate him for his illegal dis-engagement. This is a special remedy provided in ID Act and it has not been annulled and set aside by any judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court. The provisions of the ID Act are still constitutional and they are to be given effect too.

In case the workman is reinstated with back wages the respondents have every right, after payment of back wages and reinstatement, to retrench him validly following the principles of first come last go so that Section 25, G & H of the ID Act are not violated.

From perusal of the records it becomes quite obvious that the workman has worked for 240 days in the year 1999 and 2000 under the management and thereafter he served the management through M/s. Rana Security Services. It is admitted to the management that the workman worked from May, 1999 to March, 2000 under the management. It appears that the workman was put under contract, M/s. Rana Security Services thereafter. The workman has worked for 5 years, one year under the direct control of the management and for the other 4 years through M/s. Rana Security Services. He is not employed in any establishment. It is not the case of the management that the work is not existing or somebody has been taken through regular selection process. The work is still existing. The management is functioning. In the circumstances there is no meaning of order for compensation. The retrenchment of the workman is illegal and he deserves to be re-stored back to his initial position. In case the work is existing reinstatement is the appropriate relief.

In view of the law cited above and the facts pertaining in this case, the workman is entitled to reinstatement. This issue is decided accordingly.

ISSUE NO. 3

It was submitted by the management that payment of full back wages is not the natural consequence of the order of discharge or dismissal being set aside. It has been held in (2003) 6 SCC 141 that it is incumbent upon the labour court to decide the quantum of back wages.

It has been further held in this case that payment of back wages having discretionary element involved it is to be dealt with the facts and circumstances of the case. No definite formula can be evolved.

In 1978 Lab IC 1968 - three Judges Bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court held that payment of full back wages

is the normal rule. In case services have been illegally terminated either by dismissal or discharge or retrenchment, in such circumstance the workman is entitled to full back wages except to the extent he was gainfully employed during the enforced idleness. In the instant case the workman was always ready to work but he was not permitted on account of invalid act of the employer.

In 2005 IV AD SC 39 - three Judges Bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court held that reinstatement with full back wages is justified. In this case the workman has performed more than 240 days work and he has been retrenched without payment of compensation and pay in lieu of notice.

The workman is a manual worker. He has worked under the management for 5 years, one year under the direct control and for 4 years through contractor, M/s. Rana Security Services. He is a manual worker. He may be doing some sort of manual job for his subsistence off and on. He is not employed in any establishment/industry/undertaking.

In view of the facts and circumstances of the case the workman is entitled to 25% back wages.

This issue is decided accordingly.

ISSUE NO. 4

From the issue nos. 1, 2 & 3 decided above the workman applicant is entitled to reinstatement along with 25% back wages.

The reference is replied thus:

The action of the management of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner, Rohtak in terminating the services of Shri Ashwani Kumar, S/o. Sh. Man Singh w.e.f. 01-09-2003 is neither legal nor justified. The management should reinstate the workman applicant along with 25% back wages within two months from the date of the publication of the award.

The award is given accordingly.

Date: 28-11-2007.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3624.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 27/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-11-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/75/2003-आई आर (सीएम-11)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2007

S.O. 3624.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 27/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Central Public Works Department, Central Secretariat Division, C.P.W.D. and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 30-11-2007.

[No. L-42012/75/2003-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER: R.N. RAL I.D. No. 27/2004

IN THE MATTER OF:

The President,
All India CPWD Karamchari Union,
Plot No. 1, Udaseen Mandir, Aram Bagh,
Paharganj, New Delhi-110055.

VERSUS

1. The Director General of Works
Central Public Works Department,
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

2. the Executive Engineer (Civil),
Central Secretariat division,
CPWD, North Block, Gate No. 11,
New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/75/2003 (IR-(CM-II) Central Government Dt. 08-12-2003 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:

“Whether the demand of the CPWD Karamchari Union re-instatement and regularization of the services of workmen S/Sh. Satish Kumar, Chhote Lal and Ram Kumar, Ex-Safai Karamchari deployed through contractors in the establishment of Central Public Works Department, Central Secretariat Division, New Delhi, is legal and justified? If yes, to what relief these workmen are entitled to and from which date?”

The workman applicants have filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that the services of the above said workmen are retained by the Management of CPWD they having been initially inducted through one contractor M/s Sukhma Enterprises, for discharging the services of sweeping and cleaning in regard to the offices and establishment of CPWD. It is stated that their services as sweepers began in the year 1992 and they continuously discharged in the job for years altogether, on a full time basis, till February 1999, when their services were illegally terminated. It is pertinent to submit here that they served

exclusively CPWD under the control of supervision of its officers, without any interference from the contractors through whom they used to work.

In this regard, it is made clear that during their tenure of service, spreading for over 7 years, contractors had come and gone while the jobs of the workmen were kept intact, without any gone while the jobs of the workmen were kept intact, without any effect upon their conditions of employment. In this regard it is being further made clear that the workmen, were never intimated about incoming and outgoing of any contractor, the new contractor used to lend his name in respect to the workmen, whose job was confined to disburse wages once in a month. In this regard it is stated with brevity that they did not even know as to how many contractors have come in, and gone out during the period 7 years, they served the establishment of Central Public Works Department.

That the D.G. (W), CPWD the Management at Serial No.1 is the Chief Executive of the department, whereas XEN (Civil) is the divisional head, under whom the workmen rendered services. It is stated that the workmen discharged their services at the Central Secretariat Civil Division, in its offices and work-sites and their job was confined to sweeping and cleaning the floors, tables furniture, window panes, maintenance and cleaning of portion, Lobby and such other jobs connected with dusting, cleaning sweeping and all such jobs were rendered. manually.

That it is stated that since their initial day of induction in the department through contractor, not a single day arose when their services were not required, which services being perennial in nature, requiring them to do the same continuously and uninterruptedly. It is stated that each of them had completed 240 days in a year, though having been served for over 7 years, the condition of employment was worse than the workmen retained on casual basis. It is stated that ever since CPWD imposed prohibition upon fresh appointment on casual and muster roll basis w.e.f. year 1993, the department has adopted this novel of awarding contract in favour of private contractors for getting discharged such jobs which are perennial and incidental to the prime functions of the department. In this regard it is stated that the award of contracts, in favour of private contractors are bogus, invalid and voidabinitio, in view of the facts and circumstances of the case and relationship between the employer and contractors used to be in veil, camouflaged and therefore, the veil must be lifted by the industrial adjudicator, directing the employer to treat the workmen as their directly recruited employees.

It is stated that the workmen were being paid very less, treated unequally in every respect and were subjected to harassment. They along with other co-workers, similarly placed, approached the Hon'ble Delhi High Court by filing C.W. No. 47/99 and 116/99, praying there in their absorption in the establishment of CPWD. It is stated that soon after notices were issued in the said matters, the principal

employer took the matter otherwise and a measure of counter-blast on 19-2-1999 terminated the services of the workmen, refusing to pay them their earned wages and created circumstances compelling the workmen, to wonder in lurch. The termination effected by CPWD are contrary to the provisions of I.D. Act, an unjustified act, and out of such the workmen, rendered jobless, and continue to be jobless till today.

It is stated that the Writ Petitions were disposed off by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court on 26-5-2000 vide a common Judgment, directing the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, to examine the matter of prohibition of Contract Labour Board, to examine the matter of prohibition of Contract Labour in various jobs in CPWD also directing CPWD to maintain status-quo in regard to jobs of Contract Labour Employees and endeavoring to reinstate the workmen, terminated during the pendency of litigation in High Court. It is stated that accordingly the workmen made a detailed representation to the said board, which is still pending despite the fact that the time to decide the same within one year as directed by Court expired on 25-5-2001. It is stated that accordingly the workmen made a detailed representation to the said board, which is still pending despite the fact that the time to decide the same within one year as directed by Court expired on 25-5-01. It is stated that CPWD also failed to put their efforts for re-engaging the workmen, thereby leaving the workmen to suffer their agonies. It is stated that subsequently, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in year 2001, in the landmark decision, in "SAIL" case, pronounced that industrial adjudication in the Central Labour Cases would be suitable rather than a Writ Petition and according the workmen prefer to raise an Industrial Dispute, for securing a "terms of reference", to be adjudicated by a competent Labour Court.

That there after the workmen approached the appropriate Government and raised an industrial dispute directed for their absorption/regularization with effect from their respective initial dates of appointment through contractors. It is stated that the A.L.C. (Center Office) tried his level best to settle the dispute amicably by the same could not be possible in view of the adamantly non-cooperative attitudes of the officials of management.

It is pertinent to submit here that in between the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board after examining various aspects of deployment of Contract Labour Board after examining Government for issuance of a notification under Section 10 of the Act of 1970 and consequently a notification was issued for abolishing and prohibiting contract labour in various jobs including the jobs of the workmen. The Management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the workmen herein have no cause of action in their favour and against the department/management. It is respectfully submitted that the workmen herein admittedly were engaged by contractor. The workmen have no right or claim on any

post whatsoever. Further the workmen do not have any lien or any kind of right on the post in which they are claiming reinstatement/regularization. Therefore, present statement of claim of the workmen is not maintainable and liable to be dismissed on this ground alone.

That the present statement of claim of the workmen herein is not maintainable in view of a judgment delivered by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the judgment titled as Secretary, State of Karnataka Vs. Umadevi & others. In this case the Hon'ble Supreme Court had held that casual contract workers have no right to be regularized without following prescribed procedure of recruitment. It was also held that if it is a contractual appointment the appointment comes to an end at the end of the contract, if it were an engagement or appointment on daily wages or casual basis; the same would come to an end when it is discontinued. It has also been clarified that merely because a temporary employee or a casual wage worker is continued for a time beyond the terms of his appointment he would not be entitled to be absorbed in regular service or made permanent merely on the strength of the such continuance, if the original appointment was not made by following a due process of selection as envisaged by the relevant rules. It is not open to the court to prevent regular recruitment at the instance of temporary employee who's period of employment has come to an end or of ad-hoc employees who by the very nature of their appointment, do not acquire any right. It is respectfully submitted that without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the management in view of the above said judgment of the apex court, the workmen herein have no right for the relief asked for in this present claim. Therefore, the present statement of claim of the workmen is not maintainable and liable to be dismissed on this ground alone.

That there is no relationship of employer and employee between the management and the workmen. It is, respectfully submitted that the workmen herein are admittedly engaged by contractor and are being paid by the contractor in accordance with minimum wages fixed by the Delhi Govt. from time to time. Reference may to the judgment dated 27-09-2004 by the Hon'ble Patna High Court in CWJC No. 4918/2000 titled as Guru Prasad Pandey and others Versus Union of India in this regard. Further the management of CPWD was given the contract of maintenance of buildings etc. which are owned/occupied by Ministry of Finance where the CPWD itself plays the role of a contractor. Therefore, such works awarded to CPWD are not of perennial nature. Because the Ministry of Finance at any time could withdraw this work from CPWD as happened in August, 1999. Further sweeping and cleaning is not the prime function of CPWD, the prime function of CPWD which construction and maintenance of constructed building and houses etc. The answering management of CPWD invites tenders through proper notification and after opening of tenders from various

contractors, the contract is awarded to the appropriate contractor. Therefore, the contract given to successful contractor is a real and genuine and all the payments are made directly to the contractor as admitted by the workmen themselves in para 2 of their statement of claim. All instructions for getting the work done is passed on to the contractor directly and the management has no control or supervision and any kind of relation with any of the workman so engaged by the contractor. Therefore, the present statement of claim is not maintainable and liable to be dismissed on this ground alone.

That the present statement of claim is not maintainable because of non-joinder and misjoinder of necessary parties. It is respectfully submitted that the workmen herein were alleged to have been working as contract labour through some contractor but they have neither disclosed the names of all the contractors nor made the said contractors the party to the present dispute. Hence, the present statement of claim is not maintainable for non-joinder and misjoinder of necessary parties and liable to be dismissed on this ground alone.

It is denied that the services of the above said workmen were retained by the management. It is further denied that their services began in the year 1992 and continuously discharge the job on a full time basis till February, 1992 when their services were illegally terminated. It is vehemently denied that they served exclusively for CPWD under the control and supervision of its officers whom the use to work. Rest of para of the statement of claim are denied being false, frivolous, misconceived and wrong. In reply to this para it is submitted that the workmen were never engaged nor retained by CPWD, as such the question of terminating their services by CPWD does not arise. The work of cleaning and sweeping by CPWD does not arise. The work of cleaning and sweeping of the portion of North Block occupies by Ministry of Finance was entrusted to CPWD by Ministry of Finance for which tenders were called from time to time. In fact, these labourers were engaged and paid by the contractor to whom the works were awarded. These workmen have never been under the supervision of CPWD officials. Since the workmen were engaged by contractors therefore, the question of intimation to the workmen about incoming and outgoing of contractors neither necessary nor desirable.

It is denied that the services of the workmen were perennial in nature requiring them to do the same continuously and uninterruptedly. It is vehemently denied that each of the workmen had completed 240 days in a year, though having been served for over 7 years. It is specifically denied that since 1993 the CPWD has adopted the idea of awarding contract in favour of private contractors for getting discharges such jobs, which are perennial, and incidental to the prime function of the department. It is vehemently denied that the award of contracts in favour of private contractors are bogus, invalid

and *void ab-initio* and the relationship between the employer and contractors use to be in veil, camouflaged. In reply to this para it is submitted that the work was entrusted to CPWD by Ministry of Finance and CPWD is free to award a contract for any work, this work is not of perennial nature for CPWD, because Ministry of Finance, any time could withdraw this work from CPWD, as happened in August, 1999. Sweeping and cleaning is not prime function of CPWD, prime function of CPWD is construction and maintenance of constructed buildings & houses etc.

It is categorically denied that the workmen were being paid very less and were subjected to harassment as alleged. It is further denied that the management as a matter of counter blast on 19-02-1999 terminated the services of the workmen, refusing to pay them their earned wages and created circumstances, compelling the workmen to wander in lurch. In reply to this para it is submitted that the workmen never complained regarding their wages or other benefits to CPWD as well as to the Labour Commissioner in this regard. Therefore, the allegation of less payment and harassment is after thought and concocted. It is submitted that final payment to the contractor was always released, after obtaining labour clearance certificate from Labour Officer regarding payment of wages to the workers of the contractors. Without prejudice the right and contentions of the answering management it is submitted that the facilities like leave, over-time and other benefits like P.F., E.S.I., D.A. etc. are paid to the regular employees who are appointed through proper recruitment procedure as per the recruitment rules prescribed by the department. It is further submitted that admittedly the workmen were engaged by the contractors and not by the CPWD therefore, the question of termination of bear services and refusing to pay earned wages does not arise. It is submitted that the submission made by the workmen in para no. 6 regarding directions given by the Hon'ble High Court on 26-05-2000 was clarified by the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide order dt. 01-03-2002 and civil writ petition No. 358/2002 wherein it is also admitted by counsel for the workmen that the directions given in para No. 4 of the judgment dated 26-05-2000 would not be applicable in view of the Steel Authority of India's case. In case of Steel Authority of India Ltd. & others Vs. National Union Water Front Workers & others etc. Civil Appeal No. 6009-6010 of 2001 arising out of SLP (C) No. 12657-58/1998, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India held that Principal Employer cannot be required to absorb the contract labour working in the concerned establishment. Therefore, the contentions and interpretation of the workmen regarding the directions given by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi are misconceived, misinterpreted and on wrong footing. As a matter of fact the petition of the workman was disposed of without any relief. The copy of the judgment dated 01-03-2002 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi is enclosed as Annexure

MW-1 for kind perusal of this Hon'ble Court. So far as the question of appeal against the order dated 26-05-2000 is concerned it is respectfully submitted that there was no need to appeal against the order of the said order in view of the judgment passed by the Apex Court in Steel Authority of India case.

In reply to this para it is submitted that the workmen were engaged by contractor to whom work of sweeping & cleaning was awarded on behalf of Ministry of Finance. These workmen were never engaged by the department. There is no provision of absorption of contract labour in Govt. Deptt. Under any rule/law. The claim of the workmen is illegal and not sustainable as per law and the contents of the preliminary objections and reply on merits of this written statement may be read as part and parcel to the reply to the corresponding para of the statement of claim which are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

It transpires from perusal of the order sheet that on 13.10-2006 a reply of the management was filed and the workmen were directed to file rejoinder and affidavit. The workmen have not filed rejoinder and affidavit. None was present on 30-07-2007, 27-08-2007 and 19-11-2007. Last opportunity for filing rejoinder and affidavit was given on 05-11-2007. None turned up on 05-11-2007. The opportunity of filing rejoinder and affidavit was closed.

The case of the workmen is that they were initially engaged through contractor in the year 1992. They worked under the control and supervision of the management. The contractor was only a name lender. They went in Writ Petition and the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi directed them to approach the appropriate forum. The workmen in the instant case have filed no documentary evidence, so only by claim petition it cannot be held that they worked under the control and supervision of the management. Control and supervision is to be proved by cogent documentary evidence. No document has been annexed with the record.

The case of the management is that the workmen were engaged through the contractor. The management of CPWD was given the contract of maintenance of building etc. which are owned/occupied by the Ministry of Finance where CPWD itself plays the role of contractor. Therefore, such works awarded to the CPWD are not the work of perennial nature. The Ministry of Finance at any time withdraw its work from CPWD. The work was withdrawn in August, 1999. Sweeping and cleaning is not a primary function of the CPWD. This work was given to different contractors as Ministry of Finance awarded the work of maintenance of its buildings to CPWD.

It becomes quite obvious from the above that the work is not of perennial nature and no documents have been filed to prove that there was master and servant relationship between the management and the workmen. To become a principal employer there must be master and servant relationship. The contractor's workmen have to

establish that the CPWD was their master and they worked under the control and supervision of the management. There is no such case of the workmen.

The reference is replied thus :

The demand of the CPWD Karamchhari Union reinstatement and regularization of the services of workmen S/Sh. Satish Kumar, Chhote Lal and Ram Kumar, Ex-Safai Karamchhari deployed through contractors in the establishment of Central Public Works Department, Central Secretariat Division, New Delhi, is neither legal nor justified. The workmen applicants are not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Date: 26-11-2007.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3625 .—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 20/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/30/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2007

S.O. 3625 .—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 20/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Lakhanpur Area of M/s. MCL, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 3-12-2007.

[No. L-22012/30/2007-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

Present:

Shri N.K.R. Mohapatra,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I. T.-cum-Labour Court,
Bhubaneswar.

Industrial Dispute Case No. 20/2007

Date of Passing Award -15th November, 2007

Between:

The Management of the Chief General Manager,
Lakhanpur Area of M/s. MCL, At./PO. Bandhbahal,
Dist. Jharsuguda, Orissa.

1st Party-Management

And

Their Workmen, represented through the (1) The Secretary, Brajrajnagar Ib Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Lakhanpur Area, At./PO. Bandhbahal, Dist. Jharsuguda, Orissa.

(2) The Secretary, Brajrajnagar Coal Mines Workers' Union, Lakhanpur Area, At./PO. Bandhbahal, Dist. Jharsuguda, Orissa.

(3) The Secretary, Orissa Collieries Mazdoor Sangh, Lakhanpur Area, At./Po. Bandhbahal, Dist. Jharsuguda, Orissa.

2nd Party-Union.

Appearances:

Shri K.R. Raju, Personnel Manager.	For the 1 st Party Management.
Secretary of BIKMS (BM), BCMWU (AITUC) & OCMS (INTUC)	For the 2nd Party Union

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of Powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No.L-22012/30/2007-(IR (CM-II), dated 17-07-2007.

"Whether the action of the Management of Lakhanpur Area of Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited in deducting 11 days wages (from 8-12-2006 to 20-12-2006 excluding Sundays) in case of monthly rated employees and 14 days wages (from 8-12-2006 to 24-12-2006 excluding Sundays) in case of daily rated monthly paid employees of Belpahar Open Cast Mines and UTLS of Lakhanpur OCP of Lakhanpur Area, Mahanadi Coal Fields Limited from the wages for the month of December 2006 payable in January 2007 on the principle of No Work No Pay during the pendency of conciliation proceedings is lawful and justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. At the stage of filing Claim Statement both the parties appeared today the 15th Nov., 2007 and submitted a joint petition of compromise contending to have already resolved the dispute. From the terms of compromise it appears that there was a strike by the workers from 8-12-2006 to 2-1-2007 and for this they were not paid their wages for the period covered under the reference which constitute 50% of their monthly wages. Now under the agreement the Management is seems to have agreed to pay off the said 50% wages to the workers involved in the reference. The representative of all the three Unions who are parties to the reference said to have consented to the above settlement and accordingly this reference is

answered with a direction to the Management to pay off to the workers involved their above dues by December 2007 after meeting necessary statutory/non-statutory deductions/dues as agreed by the parties in their above settlement.

3. The reference is answered accordingly in the light of their settlement dated this the 15th Nov., 2007.

N. K. R. MOHAPATRA, Presiding Officer
नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3626.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लि. एवं 3 अन्य के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय II, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आईटी-2/34/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30015/5/2002-आई आर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोरा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2007

S.O. 3626.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/34/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. II, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., & 3 Others and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2007.

[No. L-30015/5/2002-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II AT MUMBAI

Present : A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/34 of 2002

Employers in Relation to the Management of:

(1) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,
Bharat Bhavan,
Ballard Estate, Mumbai.

(2) M/s R. R. Enterprises,
Navjeevan Co-op. Hsg. Society,
Bldg. No. 17-B, Flat No. 5, R. C. Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai 400074.

(3) M/s. Subash Gardens,
Shivam Bldg., Flat No. 24D, Mathani Park,
Azizbag, Chembur, Mumbai 400074.

(4) M/s. Heritage Garden,
C/o. BPCL, Mumbai.

First Party

AND

Their Workman

1. Petroleum Employees' Union
(representing Contract Labour)

Rasavan Bhawan, Tilak Road,
Dadar(East), Mumbai-400 014

Second Party

2. Sunil Kashinath Dasade and 23 ors.

APPEARANCE:

FOR THE EMPLOYER

(1) Bharat Petroleum Corpn Ltd. : S/Shri R.S. Pai and
Suresh Babu,
Advocates

(2) R.R. Enterprises : Mr.M.B. Anchan,
Advocate

(3) Subash Gardens : Mr.M.B. Anchan,
Advocate

(4) Heritage Gardens : Mr. M.B. Anchan,
Advocate

FOR THE WORKMAN/UNION : Mr. B. J. Sawant,
Mrs.Sujata Rane,
Advocates

Date of reserving Award: 16th August, 2007

Date of Passing of Award: 23rd October, 2007

AWARD

The matrix of the facts as culled out from the proceedings are as under:

The reference is sent to this Tribunal by the Under Secretary of Central Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No.L-30015/5/2002-IR(M) dated 28th March, 2002 in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to decide:

“(i) Whether the contract between Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and the contractor is a sham and bogus one and is a camouflage to deprive the concerned employees of the benefits available to permanent workmen of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.?”

(ii) Whether the concerned Workmen employed as gardeners should be declared as permanent workmen of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.?”

(iii) What are the wages and consequential benefits to be paid to the concerned employees?”

(2) In support of the demand, Claim Statement is filed at Exhibit 7 by the Secretary of the Petroleum Employees Union making out the case that, the Union had filed Writ Petition No.800 of 1996 in the Hon'ble High Court requesting to declare the employees employed by the 1st Party (1) as its employees, annexing the list of employees with the Writ Petition. According to the Union 28 workmen employed in the capacity of Gardeners by the Management

were the subject matter of the said Writ Petition. Out of them 2 employees viz. Shri Ravindra Ubhare and Smt. Namabai N. Patil are not claiming any relief in this reference. In the said Writ Petition Management was directed not to terminate their services except on the ground of misconduct. Besides Hon'ble High Court permitted Management to engage another contractor but continue the employees involved in the Writ Petition. Said Writ Petition was disposed off directing the Government to make Reference to the Industrial Tribunal about the sham and bogus contract as alleged by the Union and to direct decide whether it is sham and bogus contract to deprive the concerned employees of the benefits and also directed to decide whether employees involved in the Reference can be declared permanent employees of the Corporation.

(3) Accordingly Reference was sent by Labour Ministry, Central Government, Government of India, New Delhi, to this Tribunal for adjudication with Schedule referred above.

(4) According to Union the said Workers are attending work regularly. The respective schedule of work, duties are also given by the 1st Party. Said workers are working in Horticultural Department and maintaining the Garden of the 1st Party which is a perennial nature of work and it is pointed out that it is obligatory on the party of the Management to maintain the garden for the purpose of environment protection. There are 30 Gardens in the Refinery which are required to maintained for the benefit of the work. Said Gardens are spread covering area of about 1,60,000 sq mts. They have to maintain Gardens in proper manner and for that workmen are attending work regularly payment is made by the Management, through Contractor. These workers are doing work of gardening, plantation of trees, trimming of trees, taking care of the nearly 30 gardens and doing all required work to maintain gardens properly. They have to maintain lawns. They have to use machines of lawn movers, rollers, sickles, knives, scissors, pipes etc. which are provided by the 1st Party. Union submits that, it is the work of perennial nature with the result of these employees and they are required to be declared penmanent employees of the Ist Party (1). In fact it is the part of the work of the Management and that the Management cannot run its factory without it. Since work done by the Workers is of perennial nature systematic and with plan and design and without the work of all these workmen, 1st Party cannot run. its factory. So it is submitted that, they be declared as employees of the 1st Party(1) and declare the Contractors, through which they are working are the bogus contractors.

(4) This is disputed by the 1st Party(1) by filing its Written Statement at Exhibit 10 making out the case that, the so called dispute raised by the Union does not come under Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 since it is not the dispute as expected to refer here for adjudication. It is stated that, admittedly these workers are taken by 1st Party (1) through number of Contractors

entered into contract with it. Initially M/s. Modern Farms & Gardens, Bombay, accepted said work as the Contractors, and then M/s. Subash Gardens, Heritage Gardens and R.R. Enterprises came in its place. So they are looking after the work of gardening. There is no master and servant relationship between the 1st Party (1) and the members of the Union of 2nd Party and as such they are not employees as defined under Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. According to 1st Party (1) the workers involved in the reference are working under the control and supervision of the Contractor. The Central Government has not abolished the Contract system. So contract given for maintaining Garden to the various Contractors is as per the provision and according to the law. On the basis of that employees involved in the reference were engaged by 1st Party (1). They are doing work and are getting benefits of work. Even they were paid accordingly. Maintaining the garden is not the perennial nature of work as described by the Union. Said gardening work is a quite different work than the original work of 1st Party (1). It is not concerned with the production of the 1st Party (1). It is denied that without garden 1st Party cannot function and do its activities. It is denied that, employees involved in the reference must be treated as employees of the 1st Party (1). Since the contractor entered into contract with the 1st Party (1) for providing gardening services and to maintain the garden of the first party (1), the services are of the said workmen are accepted and they are paid through contractors. So it is submitted that, prayer prayed that workmen involved in the reference be declared as employees of the 1st Party (1) require to be turned down and they cannot be declared as employees of the 1st Party (1).

(8) Written Statement is filed by one of the Contractor i.e. M/s. Heritage Gardens at Exhibit 21 making out the case that, they are supplying workers to the 1st Party (1) by accepting contract of gardening from 1-1-1991 to 30-8-2000. They supply 25 Labourers to the 1st Party (1) on the basis of the said contract. The salaries of those workers are paid by them and they are not concerned with the 1st Party (1). They deny that, the Workmen involved in the reference are the employees of the 1st Party (1) and 1st Party (1) has no control over these employees.

(9) M/s. Subash Garden also filed reply at Exhibit 22 rather making out the similar type of case as made out by 1st Party (1) and by M/s. Heritage Garden. They also joined their voice to the voice of the 1st Party (1) and Heritage Garden and made out the case that, they also supplied workers initially from 1-9-1997 to 31-8-1999 and then from 1-9-2000 to 31-8-2000. It is their case that, the employees involved in the reference worked for 1st Party (1) for the above period and they paid their wages. They are under the control of Subash Garden during that period. Workers involved in the reference are not concerned with the 1st Party (1). So it is submitted that, the case made out by the

2nd Party does not reflect as a workmen of the 1st Party in the reference.

(10) In the meantime Advocate Mr. B.J. Sawant filed pursis at Exhibit 38 informing that, some workers want to file Claim Statement individually and accordingly 23 Workmen have filed Claims Statement at Exhibit 41 rather making out the similar type of case as made out by the Union at initial level praying to permit them to represent them in that capacity without Union. Said prayer is kept open for debate and consideration alongwith main claim of the workers. Since it was challenged by 1st Party (1).

(11) In view of the above pleadings my Ld. Predecessor framed Issues at Exhibit 16 which I answer as follows:

Issues	Findings
1. Whether the workers under reference are workmen under Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act?	Yes
2. Whether the reference is not maintainable under Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act as averred in Written Statement para 1(A)?	No
3. Whether employer employees relationships exists between the Management-company and the workers under reference?	Yes
4. Whether the contracts between Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., and the Contractors are sham and bogus one and is a camouflage to deprive the workers under reference from the benefits available to permanent workmen and the Corporation?	Yes
5. Whether the concerned workers employed as gardeners are entitled to declare as permanent workmen of B.P.C.L?	Yes
6. What relief the concerned workers in respect of wages, monetary benefits are entitled to?	As employees of the 1st Party (1) of that cadre.

REASONS:

Issue nos. 3 to 6:

(12) There are number of Issues framed by my Ld. Predecessor. Issue of Workmen, Issue of maintainability of the reference and Issue of employer and employee relationships are framed despite the Issue of alleged contract on the basis of which employees are taken, whether it is sham and bogus. According to me the Issues to decide whether the alleged contract is sham and bogus is required

to be decided first as it goes to establish the claim of the employees involved in the reference or it runs the claim of it.

(13) 2nd Party has come out with a case that employees listed in the reference are engaged by the 1st Party (1) though various contractors which are sham and bogus contractors. Same employees are taken and employed into services of the various Contractors. Same employees are working for more than 25 years in the name of different Contractors. The contract system is introduced by the 1st Party (1) just to deprive these Workmen from the benefits and deprive them from claiming permanency. In fact it is the appointment made by 1st Party (1) joining hands with the Contractors to exploit the workers and their entitlement and to their claim right. Whereas case of the 1st Party (1) is that, they are not concerned with the workers. They are the workers of the Contractors. They are called through contractors. Actually workers involved in the reference are not concerned with the 1st Party (1). 1st Party (1) never called them. 1st Party (1) has no control over it. 1st Party (1) cannot regulate their services and keep check on their work and discipline.

(14) In support of that 2nd Party filed affidavit in lieu of examination-in-chief at Exhibit 43 whereas 1st Party (1) filed affidavit of its General Manager Sujata Nitesh Chougale at Exhibit 45 and of Raju R. Subhayya for Subash Garden at Exhibit 46. One more affidavit is filed of C.K. Ramchandran of R.R. Enterprises at Exhibit 50.

(15) The case of the 2nd Party i.e. Petroleum Employees Union and that of workers in individual capacity is that they represent their case through Sunil Kashiram Desale, who appears for all the Claimants and is cross examined by the 1st Party(1)'s Advocate where he admits that, he knows gardening and he has experience of 14 years. He was the member of Mathadi Kamgar Union. He admits that, he was paid initially by Modern Farms & Gardens and he states that he joined Heritage Garden and thereafter with R.R. Enterprises. He admits that, the said dispute was referred by the Union initially. He admits that, payments were made by Contractors alongwith bonus. He admits that first he worked for Subash Gardens and then for Heritage Gardens. He admits that, he then worked with R.R. Enterprises and with 1st Party (1) as per Hon'ble High Court orders. Then by pursi's at Exhibit 44, 2nd Party closed its evidence.

(16) As stated above Sujata N. Chougale is examined by 1st Party (1) at Exhibit 45 where he produced number of documents. In the cross he admits that, 1st Party (1) has to maintain environment performance at Refinery which is obligatory duty of 1st Party. He admits that refinery is 50 years back in the name of "Bharat Petroleum". He admits that, working in the garden is a skilled work. He admits that, prior to 1995 there was no contract system. He admits that, no name of the Contractor is mentioned though there is name of the firm. He admits that, workers involved in the

reference are getting salary of Rs. 4000 per month. The case made out by the workers through suggestion of this witness that the employees of that cadre are getting salary of Rs.16,000. Another witness Raju R. Subhayya is examined by the 1st Party for Subash Gardens who admits that, Sujata Garden is working with the 1st Party for last 10-12 years. He admits that, no documents are produced to show that, any disciplinary action was taken during that period against any of its employees by them. He admits that, it is also completely provide such workers to HPCL, BARC and other Corporations. Then he examined C.K. Ramchandran for R.R. Enterprises at Exhibit 50 who admits that, these workers are with them even prior to inception of the contract with Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited. He admits that, one Subash Gardens were the Contractors before him and now also some other Contractor is continuing the work. By Exhibit 51, 1st Party (1) closed evidence.

(17) Written submissions are submitted by workmen at Exhibit 52 and by 1st Party(1) at Exhibit 54.

(18) From the evidence led by both particularly documents produced by R.R. Enterprises with Exhibit 13 speaks much about the workmen involved in the reference with 1st Party(1) and about so called Contractors. Page 1 of the said so called contract reveals that, at the top right corner there is a wording "Purchase Order". On the same page at the top in the 2nd square of left side it is stated "Deliver to M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Mahul Refinery." The period of said contract appears of 12 months. On page 3 of the said alleged contract, the nature of work which is to be carried by the Contractor is mentioned including work of maintaining Lawns at the Refinery. Some conditions are laid down in what manner the said lawns are to be maintained and what type of articles are required to be utilized to maintain the lawns. Likewise said alleged Contract mention how many flower beds are at Refinery. It also mentions Hedges, creepers, Rock gardens, Trees, including flowery and non-flowery and fruit trees. It also mentions ground covers, potted plants and in what way these are to be maintained. There are special terms and conditions which are to be observed by the Contractors which are mentioned at page 7 of the said Contract. Among it para 7 is very important which reads as under:

"7. You must provide adequate number of work force at all locations including minimum 1 supervisor in Refinery during the pendency of the contract on all days excluding Sundays and Holidays."

Terms and conditions are laid down there in what way work is to be done, when it should be operated and when it should be closed down. Regarding maintaining Horticulture works at Refinery similar guidelines are given in the contract itself. On page 9 of the said alleged Contract, Column 17 discloses that, in what way the rubbish/debris, surplus materials reusable and unusable material is to be disposed of and if not what will be by the Management and it warns them also. In Column 21 it is

mentioned that, Contractor has to obtain licence from the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner for award of contract. The salary of the said workers is given according to their classification. Wages are mentioned at page 10 of the said alleged Contract where unskilled worker was to get Rs. 118.95 per day, whereas semi skilled worker was to get Rs. 121.95 per day. Against that skilled work workman to get Rs. 123.95 per day and highly skilled workman was to get Rs. 129.95 per day. It was also binding on the contractor to provide minimum 25 trucks of read earth and 12 trucks of load as mentioned on page 10. Besides there are terms and condition in what way said Contract is to be carried out. It also mentions the mode of payment, in what way supervising can be made and how it can be reported to the Refinery. It is to be noted that, some workers are working for last 10-15 years with the 1st Party but through different Contractors and that is admitted by the witness Raju R. Subhayya who is examined on behalf of M/s. Subash Gardens. Besides witness of 1st Party viz. Sujata Chougale admits that, there is no name of any Contractor at any point of time recorded in the said contract. She also explains that, Contractors are appointed by calling tenders. She states that Gardeners working with them may be getting Rs. 4500/- per month. It is suggested by the Union that, Rs. 16000/- per month is the salary of the employee of that type. The witness Raju R. Subhayya examined on behalf of M/s. Subash Gardens discloses that, they have no proof to show that, any disciplinary action was taken by them against the employees working on contract basis. Witness Mr. C.K. Ramchandran, examined at Exhibit 50 of R.R. Enterprises admits that, these workers were working with Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited even prior to inception of R.R. Enterprises as Contractors. He also admits that, though another Contractor stepped into his shoes, same 'workers are continued. He admits that, Subash Gardens were the contractors before him and even at present Subash Gardens is attending the work as a Contractor.

(19) So from this it is crystal clear that the workers are the same but Contractors are different. It is not made out who is actual Contractor and none of the witness give the name of any particular Contractor who is doing work for BPCL to provide gardening work either in the name of Subash Gardens or R.R. Enterprises. There is no specific case of any type made out by the 1st Party (1) that, there is a particular contractor who is attending work of gardening through these workers. When it is a matter of record that, same workers are working for years together but through different contractors but name of Contractor is not mentioned, it means, it is not known who is said Contractor, and it leads us to consider really whether they are genuine Contractors or whether they are bogus as claimed by the Workmen?

(20) The said question will take us to the evidence referred above. The doubt raised by the Workers that, Contractors are bogus is rather strengthen due to the

suspicious evidence given by the witnesses examined by various so called Contractors. It is not brought on record who submitted their tenders and on which basis tenders were accepted or rejected. It is not made known what the criteria was utilized in accepting tenders or rejecting it and suppose they are different Contractors then question arises how same workers are working in the garden of the 1st Party (1) and working as Gardeners for years together? If they are different Contractors then they must have their different team of workmen and same team cannot work for all Contractors. No any answer is given to accept the case of the first party (1) that, these workers are really working through Contractors and on contract and said work was given to the Contractors. Evidence led and reproduced which is discussed above reveals that, there was no any particular Contractor. And suppose at all there was any sub-contractor then why there is no name of any individual who is taking care of so called R.R. Enterprises or Subash Garden? So all this reveals that, contractors are bogus which is creation by the BPCL with intention to deprive the workmen working in the garden to claim their legal rights. According to me when these workers are working there for years together. Question arise how it is possible to manage all Contractors and to continue the same workers with these different Contractors? No any sort of explanation is given neither by 1st Party (1) nor by so called Contractors viz: Subash Gardens, R.R. Enterprises and what not. So I am of the view that, these workers involved in the reference are working with the 1st Party (1). The stand taken by the 1st Party (1) that, same workers are working through different Contractors rather strengthen the case of the Workmen to conclude that, Contractors are sham and bogus and are creature of the BPCL to deprive the workers to claim as a employees of the 1st Party(1).

(21) Workmen involved in the reference succeeds in showing that Contractors are bogus sham and camouflage and when it is proved that, these workers are working with 1st Party (1) for years together, I have to conclude that, they must be entitled to get benefits of permanency with employment of 1st Party (1). It also reveals that, they are employees of first party. (1) and no employees of Contractors as 1st Party and so called Contractors as it unable to establish that, workmen involved in the reference are the workmen of the Contractors. Besides some documents produced by Sujata N. Chogle with her affidavit at Exhibit 45 is the copy of the conciliation proceedings and in the said conciliation proceeding the terms and conditions of the contract is produced. In that it is pointed out what way Lawn is to be maintained, what should be the size of the lawn, in what way trees are to be maintained and in what way those are to be watered and how care is to be taken. Even Deputy General Manager of Petroleum Corporation look after the work of the said Garden and get work done from the same labourers, through different Contractors. All this reveals that, these workers involved in the Reference are working for BPCL and Maintenance of

the garden which is essential part of BPCL. Said garden is maintained on the land of the BPCL. Said garden is there since BPCL is a Chemical factory. Management denies that, it is statutory obligation on their part to maintain the garden but still it is to be noted that, said garden is on the land of the BPCL. It is maintained by the BPCL with the help of these workers. When said garden is there on the land of BPCL and maintained by it with the help of these workers, it should be treated as a part of BPCL and it cannot be separated. Similarly if we consider the functioning and activities of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which has number of Departments where it has to take care of metro through different angles and has to provide services through it to the citizens of this metro. If workmen of BMC is working in a particular department there BMC cannot say that, he is not its employee but it is employee of a particular department. Over all work done is of BMC with the help of various Departments which are taken care by the Head of the Department who are controlling the work of it in those areas. Besides there are number of zones. Number of sections are there and all this work is done by the employees who are called employees of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. There BMC cannot say that, it is getting work from them through their officers and Municipal Corporation is not concerned with the workers or they are not its employees. As stated above number of sections are there. Number of departments are there including Accounts, Transport, supplying electricity, supplying water, maintaining roads, pipe lines, and even taking care of helping all citizens of this metro and what not. When number of these things are to be carried out by the BMC, it cannot reject relationship of the workers who are working there in different fields. So I conclude that, these workers are working though different alleged Contractors but they are working for BPCL. So I answer these Issues to that effect.

ISSUE NO. 1

(20) Now, we turn to Issue No.1 which is on the point of definition of the "Workman" as defined u/section 2(s) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Section 2(s) defines which reads as under:

"Section 2(s) "Workman" means any person employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied, and for the purposes of any proceedings under this Act in relation to an industrial disputes, includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with, or as a consequence of that dispute, or whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has led to that dispute, but does not include any such poerson

- (i) who is subject to the Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950), or the Army Act, 1950(46 of 1950), or the Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957);

- (ii) who is employed in the police service or as an officer or other employee of a person, or who is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity, or
- (iii) who is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity, or
- (iv) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding one thousand six hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature. Here it is an admitted position that, these workers are working for BPCL. Work of BPCL is done as per the rules and regulations laid down by it. There is schedule of time for work and terms of conditions are laid down in what way work is to be done where, where rules are implemented. It also laid steps which are to be taken to avoid accident and take care of the lives of the workers working there. In short his systematic activities and systematic work is got done by 1st Party through these workers. The demand made by such workers definitely comes under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and it require to be declared as Industrial Dispute. Besides there is no doubt that BPCL, is not an Industry. It does not claim that it is not an industry. On the contrary it is Refinery Industry and the workers are working in the garden on the terms and conditions laid down by the Contractors who are getting work done from these workers for BPCL. They take care of life of these workers by providing them helmets, weapons and safety precautions like shoes, body covers and appropriate equipment. So definitely this type of work is systematic work. So I conclude that workers involved in the reference are the workers and dispute raised by them is an industrial dispute. So I answer this issue to that effect.

ISSUE NO. 2

(21) Now, we turn to this Issue where 1st Party(I) has contended that, workers involved in the reference are not the members of the Union to attract the reference and as such reference is not maintainable as they do not fulfill the requirements of Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Section 2(k) reads as under:

"Section 2(k): "Industrial Dispute" means any dispute or difference between employers and employers, or between employers and workmen, or between workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour, of any person."

(22) As per that, dispute means it is between employers and employers, or between employers and workmen, or between workmen or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour of any person. Here the last portion of the definition covers the subject matter of the reference as workers involved in the reference want continuity with the 1st Party (1) and declaration that they are the employees of it. According to me the disputes comes under the definition of Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. So I answer this issue to that effect.

(23) The Ld. Advocate for the 2nd Party placed reliance on a number of citations produced at Exhibit 53 whereas 1st Party's Advocate placed number of citations produced at Exhibit 56. Citation referred by 2nd Party's Advocate published in AIR 1960 SC page 948 (V 47 C-168) (Standard Vacuum Refining Co. of India Ltd. Vs. Their Workmen) where employees were engaged on contract basis which was declared not legal and proper. Citation published in 1972 (LIC) SC page 760 (Vegolls Pvt. Ltd. Vs. The workmen) reveals that, practice of taking employment on contract basis must be considered coupled with the practice followed in the same area or that field. Citation published in 1973(27) FLR page 350 SC (Silver Jubilee T. House vs Workmen) reveals that, while deciding relations between employee and employers one has to consider in what way said work is taken and in what way it is connected with the business of the employer. Citation published in 1990(II)CLR page 581 SC (FCI Workers vs FCI) reveals that, employer cannot have disparity in relationships with the employees working merely because they are working in different sections of it. Citation published in 1995 (1) CLR page 441 (Bombay High Court) P. Unnikrishnan vs. S.B. Salunke Dy. Director of Education. Mah. State, Pune), AIR 1985 page 409 SC (BHEL Workers Association vs. Union of India) reveals that, employee must get same wages as is taken by an employee in other field of that type. Citation published in 1978(37)FLR page 136 reveals that, one has to apply two tests to find out the relations between the employer and employee and in what way the services are taken by the employers. Citation published in 1997 I CLR page 292 reveals that, when it is to be applied besides the employee employer relationships. Citation published in 1998 LIC page 1154 (AP). (Southern Security and Detective Bureau vs. Commissioner of Labour reveals that, who are called contract labourers. Citation published in 2000(1) LLJ Page 1050 SC (Rly. Parcel & Goods Handling Mazdoor Union vs. Union of India) reveals that, workmen working on different assignments for more than 10 years must be regularized by the employers. Citation published in 2000 (I) LLJ page 1618 (Indian Overseas Bank AND IOB Staff Canteen Workers Union) reveals that, employees working in the canteen of the Cooperative Bank must be treated as employees of the Bank. Citation published in

2000(87) FLR page 7 SC (GB Panth Nagar University of Agriculture & Technology vs. State of U.P.) reveals that, workmen who is providing food to the visitors or at Hostel of University canteen must be treated as employees of University. Citation published in 2003 III CLR page 188 SC (Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. vs. State of U.P.) reveals that, when labour is engaged to produce goods on service and these goods or services are for the business of another, then he should be treated as an employee of it. Citation published in 2004 I CLR page 81 SC (Ram Singh and Ors. vs. Union Territory, Chandigarh and Ors.) reveals that, test for determining relations between employee and employer differ from case to case and from facts to facts. Against that Advocate for the 1st Party placed reliance on the citation published in 1971 (2) LLJ page 567 (SC) while deciding the case of Vegolls Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Their Workmen Apex Court observed that, it is the appropriate Government who has to give directions to abolish Contract Labour and not given power to the Tribunal. However, in that case directions were given by State Tribunal on the reference made by State Government. Before us is reference made by the Central Government to decide the issue of relations of the employer and employee more precisely between the workmen involved in the reference and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Another citation published in 1996 II LLJ. page 42 (Employers in relation to the management of Reserve Bank of India and Their Workmen) where there was a different point. In that case, there was no statutory application for maintenance of the Garden by RBI. Here in our case, BPCL has to maintain the garden and it is maintaining for years together with the help of these workmen only who are engaged there through different Contractors. And another citation published in 2004 3 SCC page 547 (Workmen of the Canteen of Coates vs. Coates of India & Ors. reveals when workers working in the canteen of the factory which was not part of the factory, are not workmen of employer and citation published in 2004 3 SCC page 514 (Workmen of Nilgiri Co-op. Marketing Society Ltd. Vs. State of Tamil & Ors.) reveals that, one has to see the nature of work done by the employee while deciding its relations. Citations published in 2005 II CLR page 457 (Haldia Refinery Canteen Employees Union & Ors Vs. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. & Ors.) reveals that, when the management has no effective control over the Contractor on certain matters in regard to the running of the canteen which was running there, cannot be treated as employee of the Indian Oil Corporation. Here our case is different and is as per the conditions laid down in what way work is to be done and what way it is to be done is directed while working in the garden of the 1st Party(1). Another citation 2007 II CLR page 350 (Contract Laghu Udyog Kamgar Union Vs. S.N. Saundankar & Ors.) accepts that, if workmen were appointed by the Contractors in the canteen it was not sham and bogus but in our case Contractors are engaged by the 1st Party(1) which are sham and bogus.

(24) So, if we consider all this coupled with the evidence discussed above, I conclude that, the contractors and contract is sham and bogus and these employees are the employees working for 1st Party(1).

(25) In view of the discussions made above I proceed to pass the order:

ORDER

- (a) Reference is allowed;
- (b) It is declared that, Contractor/Contract is bogus;
- (c) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. is directed to treat these workmen involved in reference as their employees and give them benefits directly instead of giving it through their contractors;
- (d) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. is also directed to consider these employees as its permanent employees and give all benefits which are attracted by permanent employees of it alongwith wages and other benefits;
- (e) No order as to its costs.

Mumbai, 23rd October, 2007

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3627.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गैस अथोरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, सं. II मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी-2/114/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30012/52/2001-आई आर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोरा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2007

S.O. 3627.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/114/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Labour Court, No. II, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Gas Authority of India Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2007.

[No. L.30012/52/2001-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO-II AT MUMBAI

PRESENT

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer
Reference No. CGIT-2/114 of 2001

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD.,

The Managing Director, LPG Recovery
Project, USAR, Alibaug, Dist. Raigad. First Party
And

Their Workman,
Prakash M. Mane,
At & Post : Malyan,
Tal. Alibag, Dist. Raigad,
Raigad-402203 Second Party

APPEARANCE

For the Employer : Mr. V. Narayanan,
Advocate

For the Workman/ Union : Ms. K. N. Samant,
Advocate

Date of reserving Award : 19th September, 2007.

Date of Passing of Award : 14th November, 2007.

AWARD

The matrix of the facts as culled out from the proceedings are as under:

The reference is sent to this Tribunal by the Under Secretary of Central Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by its Order No. L-30012/52/2001 [IR(M)] dated 11th October, 2001 in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to decide:

“Whether the action of the management of the Gas Auth. of India Ltd., Usar Plant, Alibag in terminating the services of Sh. Prakash Mane, an ex-store keeper w.e.f 1-6-99 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?”

(2) In support of the demand, Claim Statement is filed at Exhibit 8 by the 2nd Party Workman making out the case that, he is B.Com. and is 30 years old. He was appointed as a Store Keeper-cum-Clerk on a maximum salary of Rs.2500 per month. Besides doing work of Store Keeper he was attending typing and other miscellaneous work. The other workers who are doing work of this type were getting Rs.8000 per month. However, this workman was doing it on Rs.2500 per month as he was in need of job he attended it. He worked from 1-12-1997 to 31-5-1999 continuously. By working for such a period, he completed 240 days in a calendar year to claim permanency with the first party. However, he was not treated as an employee of it by the 1st Party and was not regularized in the employment. Even when interview process was followed by the 1st Party, he was neither called nor considered for any other post and others were recruited ignoring the work done by him, So it is prayed that, 1st Party be directed to treat him as its employee and regularize his work considering him in the post and denying it is nothing but termination without following due process of law.

(3) This is disputed by the 1st Party by filing reply at Exhibit 9 making out the case that, there is no employee employer relationships between the 1st Party and the 2nd Party. 2nd Party was not interviewed. He was not appointed by giving appointment order. He did not attend interview process and was not selected. He worked on piece-meal basis and was doing miscellaneous work. He did not work for 240 days with the 1st Party as required. Since he is not the employee of the 1st party he cannot claim permanency.

(4) In view of the above pleadings my Ld. predecessor framed issues at Exhibit 11 which I answer as follows:

Issues	Findings
1. Whether employee employer relations exists between Mane and the Management Company?	Yes
2. Whether Mane proves that he had completed more than 240 days as averred in paras 2 d, e of claim?	Yes
3. Whether Management Company complied the Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act?	No
4. Whether the action of the Management of the Gas Authority of India Ltd., Usar Plant, Alibag in terminating the services of Mr. Prakash D. Mane, an ex-store keeper w.e.f. 1-6-99 is legal and justified?	No
5. What relief Mane is entitled to?	As per order below.

REASONS:

Issues Nos. 1 & 2:

5. 2nd Party made out the case that, he worked from 1st December, 1997 to 31st May, 1999. He is B. Com. Graduate. He attended miscellaneous work of godown which is denied by the Management. To prove that, concerned Workman rely on the affidavit filed at Exhibit 20 in lieu of examination-in-chief and 1st Party relied on the affidavit filed at Exhibit 23. In the cross examination 2nd Party admits that he has no appointment order issued by the 1st Party. He states that he was Gas Authority Project affected Person. Whereas witness of the 1st Party admits that, post of Store Keeper was vacant. This witness is unable to deny that, the 2nd Party applied for the post. He admits that, the documents produced with Exhibit 16 (1 to 6 and 7 to 9) are in the handwriting of the 2nd Party. This witness unable to deny the page Nos. 10 to 12 of Exhibit 16 typed by the 2nd party. He also unable to state, whether page Nos. 14 to 24 filed with Exhibit 16 bears handwriting of the 2nd Party or not. He also unable to state, about page Nos. 19 to 21 produced at Exhibit 12. Written arguments are submitted by the 2nd Party at Exhibit 26 with some citations and by 1st Party with Exhibit 28 with copies of citations.

6. The tone of the arguments of 2nd party's Advocate is that, 2nd Party worked for the 1st Party for more than 240 days and by virtue of that, he claims permanency and attract the protection given under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. However, this is disputed, but the admissions given by the 1st Party's witness is nothing but denying case of 2nd Party about his work for 1st party for more than 240 days. Even in the written submissions 1st party admits that, 2nd Party was engaged for casual work and he attended casual work. Except that submission, no other specific case is made out by the 1st party about working days alleged by the 2nd Party Workman with the 1st Party and permanency claim in the employment of the 1st Party. In para 1(d) of the claim statement working days in the tabular form is given by the 2nd party which shows that, he worked for more than 240 days in the calendar year 1997-98 and even in the year 1998-99. It proves that he worked from 1-12-1997 to 31-5-1999 i.e. for more than 240 days. So when claim of the 2nd Party is that, he worked for more than 240 days and it is not specifically denied by 1st Party and the ratio laid down in 2007 II CLR page 859 (Rameshwar Dayal vs Presiding Officer, Labour Court No. VI, Delhi & anr. Delhi High Court) support the claim of the 2nd Party where it is observed that "if workman worked for 240 days in a calendar year can claim permanency and protection". This citation also reveals that without following due process of law such an employee cannot be terminated. It is revealed that, even if 1st Party treated 2nd Party as a temporary employee still admittedly no steps are taken by the 1st Party to stop him to report on duty though 1st Party admits that he was working with 1st Party as a casual worker. When 1st party admits its relations in that way, and 2nd Party succeeds in showing that he worked for more than 240 days naturally, in my view legally he is entitled to get protection and such an employee cannot be terminated without following due process of law as happened in this case. When 1st Party admits that 2nd Party worked with him, and when 2nd Party claims that, he worked for more than 240 days, which is not seriously disputed by the 1st Party, I conclude that, relations exists between 1st Party and 2nd Party and he completed 240 days to claim permanency. So I answer this Issue to that effect.

Issue Nos. 3 & 4:

(7) It is the case of the 2nd Party that, without following due process of law he was terminated. According to 2nd Party said action of the 1st Party in terminating him without following due process of law is unjust and require to interfere. Against that 2nd Party's Advocate placed reliance on a number of citations produced with Exhibit 28 viz. citation published in 2004 AIR SCW page 5332 SC (Pankaj Gupta and ors. Vs State of Jammu & Kashmir). However, the facts of that case are different than the case of this case. As in that case vacant post was directed to be filled in by regular procedure by appointment. Here that was not the case. Here 2nd Party was permitted to work

and accordingly he worked. 1st party's Advocate also relied on citation published in 2004 (7) SCC page 112 (A Umrani Vs. Registrar Co-op. Societies). The said appeal is decided by the Apex court filed by a Umrani Vs. Registrar, Co-operative Societies. There also it was observed that, appointment was made in contravention of mandatory provisions of the Act and statutory rules cannot be regularized. Here no specific case is made out by the 1st Party regarding appointment of 2nd Party workman. The simply case of the 1st Party is that, he was permitted to work on casual basis and that is all. Another citation published in (2006) 2 SEE page 702 M.P. Housing Board and Anr. Vs. Manoj Shrivastava) where Apex Court observed that daily wager does not hold the post or derive any legal right in relation thereto unless he is appointed against a duly sanctioned vacant post. Here 1st Party admits that, there was a vacancy in Godown. That, 2nd Party was not appointed by following due process of law, he worked on vacant post. So in my considered view, the ratio of that case will not come in the way of the 2nd Party's claim. Another citation published in 2006(6) SCALE page 197 (Secretary, State of Karnataka and ors Vs. Umadevi & Ors., In that case also it was a public post. It was a public employment where they claimed permanency based that they had worked for 10 years which was declared not just and proper observing ad hoc employees cannot claim permanency. Here case before us is different than the case before the Apex Court. This workman was not appointed on ad hoc basis as happened in the case. That post was created for a particular purpose. But here post of Godown keeper was there and that was of perennial nature of work with the 1st Party. Even 1st Party's Advocate admit that there was a clear vacancy at that time. The case made out by the 2nd Party workman that, when post was filled in he was not called for interview and call is also denied by the 1st Party also. Besides it is not the case of the 1st party that, he is not qualified person. On the contrary 2nd Party claims that, he is B. Com. graduate and had worked for more than 2 years with the 1st party. Another citation referred by the 1st party's Advocate published in 2006 III CLR page 956 (Mineral Exploration Corpn. Employees' Union Vs. Mineral Exploration corporation Ltd.) also does not come to the rescue of the 1st Party in denying the claim of the 2nd Party since in that case management decided to reduce the work due to poor physical and financial performance by majority of employees. Here case before us is not the case of that type.

(8) So, considering all this coupled with the case made out by both I conclude that the reference is required to be allowed holding that the decision taken by the 1st party in not considering the 2nd Party Workman and not taking cognizance if it without following due process of law require to interfere. It is not the case of the 1st Party that they had given notice seeking explanation or gave an opportunity to explain before he was terminated. Even no

legal dues are given, no legal proceedings were initiated against him. No grievance about his work is put up by the 1st Party. No any other case is made out to disqualify or debar the 2nd Party to continue him in the post simply saying that he worked temporarily. According to me it is not sufficient to deprive such an employee who hopefully worked for them with expectation that he will be continued.

(9) All this reveals that decision taken by 1st Party in not considering 2nd Party is nothing but termination which is required to be set aside with directions to the 1st party to take him in the employment.

(10) 1st Party is Government undertaking. It is a public body which is under the control of the Government of India and supplies fuel to the citizens of this country. It is rather public work. It is not the case of the 1st Party that they have no work. They are just denying the claim of the 2nd Party saying that, 2nd Party worked temporarily. Since 2nd Party has worked and since 1st Party has work, I think if they engage 2nd Party on the post of Store Keeper or on any other post which is suitable to his qualification without any order back wages, I think, it will meet the ends of justice. Hence, the order;

ORDER

(a) Reference is partly allowed.

(b) I direct 1st Party to reinstate 2nd Party Workman Shri Prakash D. Mane, without back wages and post him on a suitable post considering his qualifications and experience,

(c) In the circumstances, on order as to costs.

Mumbai, 14th November, 2007.

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3628.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एयरपोर्ट अथोरिटी ऑफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई डी सं.-22/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-11012/17/2002-आई आर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोरा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2007

S.O. 3628.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. I. D. No. 22/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, II, New Delhi, now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Airport Authority of

India, New Delhi, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2007.

[F.No. L-11012/17/2002-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II,
NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI

ID. NO. 22/2003

IN THE MATTER OF:—

Shri Shyam Sunder,
C/o. 58, Tehsil building,
Tis Hazari,
Delhi-110054.

VERSUS

1. Air Ports Authority of India (IDA),
Operational Offices,
Rang Puri, New Delhi.
2. The Dy. General Manager (P & A),
Air Ports Authority of India,
IGI Airport, New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-11012/17/2002 IR(M) Central Government Dt. 20-2-2003 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the Management of AAI, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Shyam Sunder, Ex. Sweeper w.e.f. 11-12-1998 is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled to?”

It transpires from perusal of the order sheet that the case was posted on 10-10-2005 for filing affidavit, thereafter almost 12 to 15 dates have been given for filing affidavit. The workman has failed to file affidavit, on 19-11-2007 the opportunity of filing affidavit was closed.

The case of the workman is that he was engaged as Sweeper by M/s. Office Care Services Limited and he has not been regularized in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 06-12-1996 in Air India Statutory Corporation Vs. United Labour Union.

The management has filed reply. It has been stated in the reply that the workman was not covered under the judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court. His services were dis-continued after detailed scrutiny.

The management has filed photocopy B - 44 scrutiny of all the contract workers. It was ordered to dis-continue the services of this workman. The workman has not filed any affidavit in support of his case. He is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The reference is replied thus:

The action of the management of AAI, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Shyam Sunder, Ex. Sweeper w.e.f. 11-12-1998 is justified. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Date: 20-11-2007.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3629.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उड़ीसा मैंगनीज एण्ड मिनरल प्रा. लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई डी केस सं.- 16/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-27012/1/2003-आई आर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोरा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th December, 2007

S.O. 3629.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. I. D. Case No. 16/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bhubaneswar now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Orissa Manganese & Minerals Pvt. Ltd., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-12-2007.

[F.No. L-27012/1/2003-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
BHUBANESWAR**

Present:-

Shri N.K.R. Mohapatra,
Presiding Officer,
C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court,
Bhubaneswar

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 16/2003

Date of Passing Award -19th November, 2007

Between:

The Management of the Director,
Orissa Manganese & Minerals Pvt. Ltd.,
At./PO. Koira, Dist. Sundargarh, Orissa.

...1 st Party-Management

(And)

Their Workmen, (1) Sh. Mangal Singh Sinku, At./Po. Patmunda, Sundargarh, Orissa.

(2) Shri Gouranga Patra, At./Po. Patmunda, Sundargarh, Orissa.

(3) Shri Kirani Barik, At./Po. Patmunda, Sundargarh, Orissa.

(4) Shri Manohar Barik, At./Po. Patmunda, Sundargarh, Orissa.

(5) Shri Hrushi Dehury, At./Po. Patmunda, At. Ambiliam, Sundargarh, Orissa.

(6) Shri Himansu Sekhar Rout, At./Po. Koira, Sundargarh, Orissa.

(7) Shri Pramod Kumar Sahoo, At./Po. Koira, Sundargarh, Orissa.

(8) Md. Yunus, At./Po. Koira, Sundargarh, Orissa.

2nd Party- Workmen.

Appearances:

None : For the 1st Party
Management.

Shri B. K. Das, President. : For the 2nd Party
Union

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of Powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No.L-27012/1/2003-IR (M), dated 03-06-2003.

“Whether the demand made by Sh. Mangal Singh Sinku, Gouranga Patra, Pramod Kumar Sahoo, Md. Yunus, Manohar Barik, Himansu Sekhar Rout, Kirani Barik & Hrushi Dehury, who were removed from service with effect from 31-7-2001 are entitled for retrenchment compensation as per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act? If not, what relief these workmen are entitled to?”

2. From the Claim statement of the Union it appears that on 31-7-2001 the Management published a notice (Ext.-1) declaring to have closed down the machinery section owing to financial losses. In the notice it also abolished the post of Poclain Mechanic, Poclain Operator and Dumper Driver of the said section asking the persons working in those posts to collect their full and final settlement dues from the Central office on or from 6th August 2001. As the disputants were holding those posts they were paid their dues vide Receipt Ext.-3 series in respect of their gratuity, one month's salary together with one month's notice pay and the leave dues. The Union being aggrieved with the above action of the Management raised an Industrial Disputes before the Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central) culminating the same in the present reference. It is alleged by the Union that, the action of the Management in closing down the machinery section was not only illegal and contrary to law but also the payments

made to the disputants are violative of Section 25-F and 25-N of the Industrial Disputes Act in as much as the disputants have not been paid their retrenchment compensation as required under the law. It is further alleged that the Management has retrenched these disputants in a high handed manner without adhering to the principles of closure and retrenchment and as such these disputants are entitled to be reinstated with full back wages.

3. On repeated notice being sent from this end the Management neither appeared nor did it file any written statement in support of its case. As a result the Management was set exparte. The Union on the other hand examined one of its disputants to speak on behalf of the remaining disputants by producing documents marked as Ext.-1, 2, 3 and 3/1 to 3/6.

4. Ext.-1 is the closure notice by which the disputants have been terminated from service. Ext.-2 is the reply of the Management given to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central) during conciliation proceeding and Ext.-3 series are the different cash receipts by which the disputants have been paid off their dues.

5. From the letter of the Management, Ext.-2 given to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central) it appears that during conciliation proceeding the Management took a stand to have terminated the disputants on their tendering resignation following closure of the machinery section in which they were working. But such of the stand of the Management appears to be a false pretext in as much as the notice (Ext.-1) given to the workers runs counter to the above stand. The subject matter of the notice is extracted hereunder.

Company has decided to close the Machinery Section due to financial loss. Owing to the closure of this section the post of Poclain Mechanic/Poclain Operator/Dumper driver are abolished on and from 1-8-2001.

All the concerned Poclain Mechanic/Poclain Operator/Dumper Drivers are informed to collect their full and final settlement dues, if any from the Central Office, Koira on and from 6th August, 2001.

7. It is the settled law that in case of closure of an establishment necessary paraphernalias are to be followed as envisaged under Section 25-O of the Industrial Disputes Act. Likewise an industrial establishment falling under Chapter V-B of the Industrial Disputes Act is to follow certain other paraphernalias as detailed under section 25-N of the Industrial Disputes Act while retrenching the workers following such closure. But from the record it appears that no such effort was at all made by the Management to follow the norms prescribed under the above sections. From Ext.-1 and 3 series it appears that the Management without seeking for an order of the competent authority has whimsically terminated these disputants by declaring to have closed down the machinery section and abolished the posts of those who were working in the said

section. This action of the Management not only appears illegal but also speaks of his high handedness.

8. Now coming to the other aspect of the case the law is well settled that in case of closure of an establishment or in case of retrenchment following such closure a workman is entitled to get compensation which should be equal to 15 days average pay for every completed year of continuous service or any part thereof in excess of six months. Similarly under section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act which deals with the case of normal retrenchment a similar provision is also available. But from the receipts marked Ext.-3 series it transpires that the disputants have only been paid their leave dues, gratuity and the salary for the month of July with one month's pay in lieu of advance notice. Except this there is no whisper about payment of retrenchment compensation as prescribed under Section 25-F(b) or under section 25 N(9) or under Section 25-O(8). Therefore in any view of the matter the action of the Management can not be said above board and as such the workmen are declared entitled to be reinstated with full back wages.

9. Thus, in the result, declaring the action of the Management as void and illegal, the Management is directed to reinstate the workmen with full back wages subject to adjustment of money paid to them towards their so-called terminal benefits vide Ext.-3 series.

10. The reference is answered accordingly in favour of the workmen and exparte against the Management.

N. K. R. MOHAPATRA, Presiding Officer

LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED ON BEHALF OF THE WORKMAN

Workman Witness No.1 - Pramod Kumar Sahu.

LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED ON BEHALF OF THE MANAGEMENT

None is examined on behalf of the 1st Party-Management.

LIST OF EXHIBITS ON BEHALF OF THE 2ND PARTY WORKMAN

Ext.-1 - Common Notice dated 31-7-2001.

Ext.-2 -Letter dated 21-2-2002 addressed to the ALC(C), Bhubaneswar by the Management.

Ext.-3 -Receipt dated 7-8-2001.

Ext-3/1 - Receipt dated 7-8-2001.

Ext-3/2 - Receipt dated 7-8-2001.

Ext.-3/3 - Receipt dated 7-8-2001.

Ext.-3/4 - Receipt dated 7-8-2001.

Ext.-3/5 - Receipt dated 7-8-2001.

Ext.-3/6 - Receipt dated 6-8-2001.

Ext-3/7 - Receipt dated 6-8-2001.

LIST OF EXHIBITS ON BEHALF OF THE 1ST PARTY MANAGEMENT

No documents exhibited on behalf of the 1st Party-Management.

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3630.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. सिंह स्टोन माइन्स, बिलासपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/210/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-29011/49/1998-आई आर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोरा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2007

S.O. 3630.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/210/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Singh Stone Mines, Bilaspur, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2007.

[F. No. L.29011/49/1998-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/210/99

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C. M. SINGH

The President,
Lal Zenda Mazdoor Union,
Dayalband,
Bilaspur.(MP)

Workman/Union

Versus

M/S Singh Stone Mines,
Near Gangashri Talkies,
Narimal High School Road,
Bilaspur.(MP)

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 28th day of November, -2007

I. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-29011/49/98/IR(M) dated 14-5-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:

"Whether the closure of Dhaurabhata Dolomite Mines by M/S Singh Stone Mines from 11-2-1997 is

justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?"

2. Vide order dated 27-11-2007, the reference was closed as in spite of sufficient service of notice, none of the parties put in appearance. It appears that perhaps there is no industrial dispute left between the parties and therefore none of them is taking any interest in this reference.

3. In view of the above, no dispute award is passed without any orders as to costs.

4. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3631.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. वी. एस. डेम्पो एंड कं. लि. गोवा के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं.-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/2/32/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-29012/33/2002-आई आर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोरा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2007

S.O. 3631.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/32/2003) Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, Mumbai, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s V. S. Dempo & Co. Ltd., Goa and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2007.

[F. No. L-29012/33/2002-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2, MUMBAI.

PRESENT

A. A. Lad, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/32 OF 2003

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE
MANAGEMENT OF

M/S. V.S. DEMPO & CO. LTD.

The Managing Director,
M/s. V.S. Dempo & Co. Ltd.,
Dempo House, Campal,
Panaji,
Goa-403 001.

..... 1st Party

AND

THEIR WORKMAN

Shri Krishnanath R. Naik
Mainikar House,
Morgani- Bandoli,
Post Dabal,
Goa.

..... 2nd Party

APPEARANCES:

For the Employer : Mr. G.K. Sardesai,
Advocate.

For the Workmen : Mr. Suhaas Naik,
Advocate.

Date of reserving Award: 11th July, 2007

Date of passing of Award: 26th October, 2007

AWARD

The matrix of the facts as culled out from the proceedings are as under:

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-29012/33/2002-IR(M) dated 16th June, 2003 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the industrial dispute raised by Shri Krishnanath R. Naik against the management of M/s. V.S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd. over alleged illegal premature superannuation is justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. To support the subject matter referred in the reference, Second Party filed the Statement of Claim at Exhibit 6 making out the case that, he joined the 1st Party in the year 1967 as a Labourer and then was made permanent as a Driver. At the time of his recruitment his birth date was shown as 20-2-1949. It is recorded in Form "B" of the Company which is maintained by the Company. As per that his retirement age, which is for all the workers and employees is 58. As per that, he was to retire on 19-2-2007 on attaining the age of superannuation. Accordingly his date of retirement should have been 19-2-2007 but he was asked to retire on 19-2-2002 i.e. 5 years prior to his date of superannuation. According to him the decision taken by the 1st Party by sending letter dated 5th October, 2001 informing the date of his superannuation as 19-2-2002 is not just and proper according to information on record. So he submits that the decision taken by the 1st party to retire 2nd Party on 19-2-2002 be quashed and set aside and direct 1st Party to reinstate 2nd Party workman. On his post till he attains his age of superannuation relying on his birth date 20-2-1949.

3. This is disputed by the 1st Party by filing reply at Exhibit 13 making out the case that, the subject referred of birth date cannot be called as Industrial Dispute. He was

not terminated but he was retired as he attained the age of superannuation. Besides dispute raised regarding birth date at the fag end of retirement cannot be considered and 2nd Party cannot bang on it and pray to take him in the employment till he attains the age of superannuation as per his case of birth date of superannuation. So dispute raised is unwarranted and without any reason. It is denied that, the said birth date was intimated by the 2nd Party at the time of his recruitment. It is denied that he was wrongly retired. The record maintained by the 1st Party mentioning birth date of 2nd party as 20-2-1944 is just and proper. If his birth date is 20-2-1949 and when admittedly he joined 1st Party in March, 1964, how he can be recruited at the age of 15 years? Besides he obtained vehicle driving licence in the year 1965 on the basis of his birth date of 1944. Then how he can obtain driving licence at the age of 16 if his date of birth is 20-2-1949? If we consider these two incidents with age of 2nd Party, claimed by him we find he pleaded one criteria of age at the time of recruitment and other criteria of obtaining driving licence, both does not permit the 2nd Party to claim that his birth date was 20-2-1949 but it ought to be 20-2-1944 as per the records maintained by the 1st Party about birth date of 2nd Party as 20-2-1944. It reveals that, at the age of 20 he was recruited and at the same time, he got driving licence as per the Motor Vehicles Act. One cannot obtain driving licence before attaining the age of 18 for driving heavy vehicles before attaining the age of 20 years. 2nd Party has been working with the first Party purely as a Driver. When he was taken as a driver he cannot attend that duty without licence and he cannot be recruited with it. It is an admitted position that, at the time of his recruitment, he was having driving licence and that cannot be obtained unless he was 18 and cannot be recruited unless he was of that age. But here birth date claimed by 2nd Party as 20-2-1949 does not permit 2nd Party to either to qualify for appointment or for obtaining driving licence. So it is submitted that, the prayer made by the 2nd Party to quash and set aside the superannuation order of the 1st Party dated 5th October, 2001 does not require to interfere and consequently the prayer prayed by the 2nd Party in the reference deserves to be dismissed.

4. In view of the above pleadings following Issues are framed which I answer as follows:

ISSUES	FINDINGS
(1) What may be the birth date of the 2nd Party?	20-2-1944
(2) Whether decision taken by the 1st Party asking 2nd Party for to retire on attaining the age of superannuation w. e. f. 19-2-2002 is just and proper?	Yes

(3) If not, what 2nd is entitled to get?

Does not arise.

(4) What order?

As per order below.

REASONS:

Issue No. 1 :

5. Here before us is the dispute regarding birth date of 2nd Party Workman. As per 2nd Party, his birth date is 20th February, 1949. Whereas case of the 1st Party is that, his birth date was 20-2-1944 and cannot be 20-2-1949.

6. It is a matter of record that, 2nd Party joined 1st Party prior to 1963 and was confirmed in the employment, as perh is Claim Statement, in 1967. Even in the cross examination, 2nd Party Workman states that, he got driving licence in 1965. He further states that at that time, his age was 16 years. He also states that, before 1967 he was in the employment of the 1st Party as a temporary workman. Against that, 1st Party made out the case that, 2nd Party was in the employment of it initially as a temporary employee from March, 1964. As per averments made by the 1st Party about the appointment of 2nd Party in the employment from March, 1964 is concerned, is not disputed by the 2nd Party specifically and categorically. Besides 2nd Party admits that, he got driving licence in 1965.

7. If we consider the case of the 2nd Party that, his birth date may be 20-2-1949 as claimed by the 2nd Party, question arises whether employee of that birth date can be recruited in the year 1964 when his age would be a bout 15 years? Besides whether person having birth date 20-2-1949 can be issued Driving Licence at the age of 16 in 1965? It is admitted position that 2nd Party was recruited in 1964 and got driving licence in that year. These two questions simply comes in the way of the 2nd Party to claim the birth date of 20-2-1949. Against that, if we consider the case made out by the 1st Party that, the birth date of the 2nd Party was 20-2-1944 and not 20-2-1949 we find as per that he might have been recruited in March, 1964 by the 1st Party and he might have got heavy vehicle Driving Licence thereafter in 1965 as at that time he may be of 20 years. Moreover, nowhere the 2nd Party is able to prove that, he supplied the birth date certificate at the time of his recruitment and it was not considered by the 1st Party. It is case of the 1st Party that, there was no system to take birth date certificate at the time of recruitment. Even record maintained by 1st Party like Declaration Form, Form "B", reveals his birth date as 20-2-1944.

8. 2nd Party has now produced number of documents including LIC Policy; alleged original birth date certificate in Portuguese script as well as copy of it in English where birth date is shown as 20-2-1949. But one has to consider whether, it was brought to the notice of the 1st Party in due course and whether he requested the 1st Party to consider it and record it in its record? No case is made out by the 2nd Party on that point. Besides no proof is there on that point and it is not proved by the 2nd Party that, though he

tried to bring so called Birth date certificate on record" it was not considered.

9. Much capital is made by the 2nd Party about overwriting in birth date column of Form 'B' and birth date mentioned as 1949 in L.I.C. documents as well as in his PAN account. I think these things are done as per the information given by the concerned party. At the most one can consider overwriting regarding birth date in Form "B". I think it is the mistake of the 1st Party who corrected birth date from 1949 to 1944 without intimating the 2nd Party. In fact at that time, the first party ought to have inform the 2nd Party, that they are recording his birth date as 1944 and he may take note of it and pray make out case on it. But here 1st Party did not intimate and it reveals that, 2nd Party was not informed by the 1st Party while correcting the birth date in Form 'B'. No doubt said Form showing Birth date 1944 is not declaration form. It is lying there since beginning. It is not disputed by 1st Party. Even it bears signature of 2nd Party and it is not disputed. The number of copies of correspondence are produced by the 2nd Party showing that he is trying to bring to the notice of the 1st Party. But all these are after receipt of the letter of superannuation from the first party which is under challenge. All these records reveal that, after receipt of letter dated 5th October, 2001 he started intimating his Birth date to the 1st Party. That means in the year 2001 only he woke up and started bringing on record his birth date as 20-2-1949 inspite of 20-2-1944. So according to me simple logic which I have discussed above and which is submitted by 1st Party if applied to decide which is the birth date of the 2nd Party either 20-2-1944 or 20-2-1949, we find that, the stage of recruitment, and the stage of obtaining heavy vehicle driving licence does not permit 2nd Party to claim his birth date as 1949 but it must be 1944. So according to me birth date of the 2nd Party must be of 20-2-1944 and cannot 20-2-1949. Besides 2nd Party has not disputed the rule quoted by 1st Party about obtaining motor driving vehicle licence and the provisions under Motor Vehicles Act, 1937, more precisely provisions of Section (i) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 where person cannot get heavy vehicle driving licence before the age of 18 years and licence for Transport Vehicle at the age of 20 years. As far as job of the 2nd Party with 1st Party is concerned, he was taken as a Driver on a transport vehicle and without licence of Transport vehicle, 2nd Party cannot be recruited or considered by 1st Party. If we apply these conditions i.e. one condition of age at the time of recruitment and the condition of age at the time of obtaining heavy vehicle driving licence, I conclude that, birth date of 2nd Party cannot be 20-2-1949 but it must be 20-2-1944.

(10) Number of citations are produced by the 1st Party regarding raising dispute about birth date at the time of superannuation. Besides he has pointed out the criteria to apply to decide birth date. Competent authority has not decided the birth date. Here I think we need not go in detail

about those rulings to burden the judgment. According to me, as referred above, two things are important and material to decide the birth date of the 2nd Party and that is age of recruitment and age of obtaining Driving licences. If we consider those coupled with the case made out by both, I conclude that, the birth date of the 2nd Party must be 20-2-1944 and cannot be 20-2-1949. So I answer these Issues to that effect.

ISSUE NO. 2 :

(11) On the basis of the said date of birth the 1st Party is entitled to retire the 2nd Party at the age of superannuation. Accordingly 1st Party informed the 2nd Party by letter dated 5-10-2001 and asked him to retire on 19-2-2002. As far as writing letter to 2nd Party by 1st Party is concerned, its contents are not disputed. Besides age of superannuation is 58 in the establishment is also not under dispute. Besides when 1st Party succeeds in showing that, birth date of 2nd Party must be 20-4-1944 and cannot be 20-4-1949, in my considered view, decision taken by 1st Party in intimating the 2nd Party to retire on 19-2-2002 by letter dated 5-10-2001 is just, proper and does not require any interference. So, I answer this Issue to that effect.

(12) In view of the discussions made above I conclude that, prayer made by the 2nd Party to quash and set aside the decision of the 1st Party in retiring him on 19-2-2002 to quash and set aside does not have any force. On the contrary I conclude that it is just, proper and does not require any interference. In the result I proceed to pass the following order:

ORDER

Reference is rejected.

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

Mumbai, 26th October, 2007

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 3632.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन, बंगलौर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 56/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-42011/5/2004-आई आर (एम)]

एन. एस. बोरा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2007

S.O. 3632.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 56/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore, now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Warehousing Corporation

Bangalore and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2007.

[No. L-42011/5/2004-IR (M)]

N. S. BORA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
BANGALORE

26th November, 2007

PRESENT

Shri A.R. Siddiqui, Presiding Officer

C.E. No. 56/2007

I PARTY

The Secretary,
Central Warehousing Corporation
Mazdoor Union
Prabhu, No. 27/A, Goutam Nagar,
Yeshwanthpur,
Bangalore

II PARTY

The Regional Manager,
Central Warehousing Corporation,
No. 10, Pallavi Complex,
Mission Road,
Bangalore

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-42011/5/2004-IR(M) dated 13th April, 2007 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the Central Warehousing Corporation Mazdoor Union for regularisation of services of 50 godown workmen (list enclosed) with all other consequential benefits is just, fair and legal? If so, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference from the Govt. notices were taken against both the parties. As on 27-07-2007 counsel Shri K.G. filed, his power for Second party and whereas, notice issued to first party by RPAD came returned “served”. When the case was taken up for hearing on 20-08-2007, the first party remained absent and the case came to be adjourned for claim statement to be filed on behalf of the first party. On 21-09-2007, when the case was taken up there was no representation for the first party nor claim statement was filed, adjourning the case for

the purpose of filing of the Counter Statement by the Second Party by 29-10-2007, on which date the second party also failed to file its counter statement and therefore this award.

3. As could be read from the aforesaid order sheets, maintained by this tribunal, the first party union through its Secretary represented the cause of the first party workmen making the demand of regularisation of the services of 50 Godown workmen and accordingly RPAD notice was taken and served upon the above said Central Warehousing Corporation Mazdoor Union represented by the Secretary. But unfortunately, none of the workmen or anybody representing the first party Corporation appeared before this tribunal. Therefore, when the first party union itself and the first party workmen have remained absent before this tribunal despite the service of the notice, it would appear that they have lost interest in the matter and have no intention to prosecute the proceedings any further. In the result there is no point in keeping the matter pending and hence the following award:

AWARD

The reference stands rejected. No costs.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 26th November, 2007)

A. R. SIDDQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 3633.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. दिनांक 25-6-2007 द्वारा कोयला उद्योग जो कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 4 में शामिल है को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों, के लिए दिनांक 28-6-2007 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 28-12-2007 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा. सं. एस-11017/2/97-आई आर (पी. एल.)]

एस. कृष्णन, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2007

S.O. 3633.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so requires that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the

Government of India in the Ministry of Labour dated 25-06-2007 the service in the Coal Industry which is covered by item 4 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) to be a Public Utility Service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 28th June, 2007.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a Public Utility Service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 28th December, 2007.

[F. No. S. 11017/2/97-IR (PL)]

S. KRISHNAN, Add. Secy